The Weekly Post.

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LOVE AND LABOR.

We die not all; for our deeds remain
To crown with honor, or mar with stain;
Through endless sequence of years to come
Our lives shall speak, when our lips are dumb.

What though we perish, unknown to fame,
Our tomb forgotten, and lost our name,
Since naught is wasted in heaven or earth,
And nothing dies to which God gives birth.

Though life be joyless, and death be cold,
And pleasures pall as the world grows old,
Yet God has granted our hearts relief,
For Love and Labor can conquer grief.

Love sheds a light on the gloomy way,
And Labor hurries the weary day;
Though death be fearful, and life be hard,
Yet Love and Labor shall win reward.

If Love can dry up a single tear,
If life-long Labor avail to clear
A single web from before the true,
Then Love and Labor have won their due.

What though we mourn, we can comfort pain;
What if we die, so the truth be plain;
A little spark from a high desire
Shall kindle others, and grow a fire.

We are not worthy to work the whole;
We have no strength which may have a soul;
Enough for us if our life begin
Successful struggle with grief and sin.

Labor is mortal, and fades away,
But Love shall triumph in perfect day;
Labor may wither beneath the sod,
But Love lives ever, for Love is God.

RIGOLOT'S ORDEALS.

You were told some weeks ago how my French friend, Blaise Rigolot, became enamored of the dowry of Miss Ruth Cumleigh, and succeeded in intruding himself upon her attention. This week he and I have been staying at Cumleigh Lodge, in Surrey, to honor the pheasant preserves; but we have been doing something else besides shoot, thanks to the ingenious spirit of Miss Ruth.

You recollect being informed that Mr. Cumleigh had fallen into bad odor among society, owing to Miss Ruth's eccentric proceedings. Having a romantic mania for testing the personal courage of her adorers, this young lady had played pranks upon certain well connected gentlemen—notably a guardsman or two,—and these pranks had redounded more to Miss Ruth's perspicacity than to the glorification of her victims. To revenge themselves the well connected gentlemen who had been made to show the white feather had spread the report that Mr. Cumleigh was disgracefully bad from—a person of whose antecedents nothing was known, and must have made his fortune by modes of which no right thinking mind could approve. As for me, I only half believed this; but having a great opinion of myself like the rest of you, I hesitated to accept Mr. Cumleigh's invitation, and it was only at the instant supplication of Rigolot that I at length condescended to accompany him. When we arrived, Miss Ruth thanked me with a demure little bow, for the honor I was doing her father's roof, and hoped that I should not find the hospitality of it too humble.

This was nonsense for a less humble place could not be found for advertising. Cumleigh Lodge is rich, luxurious, and yet tasteful; for those who, knowing little of the houses of city plutocrats, prate of the ostentatious vulgarity of these abodes, forget that men like Mr. Cumleigh seldom consult their own tastes in the matter of furniture, but appeal to artistic upholsterers. Before I had spent a clock round at the Lodge I could not help wishing that some of the aristocracy, among whom my acquaintances chiefly lie—as I think I was good enough to explain to you before—would take a leaf out of a city man's book. The only thing to complain of was that among the other guests invited were a trifle too many fellow city men strongly perfumed with gold. But after all, gold is a good perfume.

The other morning, then, after a satisfying breakfast of game pies, we observed that the sky was weeping, and as sport was difficult under the circumstances, I strolled in the billiard room and began knocking the balls about, waiting for Rigolot to join me. I had scarcely been so engaged a minute when Ruth Cumleigh glided in with a gravity of purpose on her pretty face. She was adorably fresh, dressed in a buff costume, or ecru linen, with a velvet band and large medalion round her neck, velvet bracelets round her wrists, and a scarlet rose stuck, as by the merest accident, in her girdle. Laying her finger on her lips she motioned to me to follow her into the conservatory adjoining the billiard room, and there, when I had let fall the curtain, she said:

"Mr. Tretoil."

"Miss Cumleigh."

"Your French friend is making violent love to me."

"I do not wonder at it."

"It's a matter of taste; but I should be careful before marrying a Frenchman."

"An authentic Viscount, I believe."

"O, foreign Viscounts? And then I have no faith in the courage of these Frenchmen. They boast too much, and I would not give a pin for a man who boasted and had no courage. He would be sure to tyranize and make one wretched and ashamed of him. What is your opinion of Monsieur Rigolot?"

"Try him."

"That is what I mean to do if you will help me. There is a ghost who is said to haunt a churchyard near here. Do you think Monsieur Rigolot is afraid of ghosts?"

"I have little taste for them myself but a Frenchman may be above such prejudice."

"And do you think that Monsieur Rigolot would like to be awakened at night by two armed burglars pointing revolvers in his face?" asked Miss Ruth, fixing her large eyes on me.

"I can only answer for myself, and confess that a night so disturbed would be most disagreeably noted in my memory."

"Well, I think that will do then," said the pleasant young lady gravely; "and to-morrow if he gets through the two trials creditably, I will tell him that papa has received a telegram saying that his fortune is in jeopardy. I shall see then whether your friend cares for me or my money."

I laughed, she laughed, and between us we agreed to submit Rigolot to as uncomfortable a series of ordeals as I have ever heard devised. So that evening at dinner, just as the soup was being removed, and before any of the guests had time to draw on artificial courage from wine, Ruth Cumleigh remarked quietly: "Papa, it's to-night the ghost pays a yearly visit to Gravehill Churchyard."

"My dear child, how can you say such foolish things?"

"Mademoisellee believes in ghosts zen?" inquired Rigolot, displaying his white teeth on the other side of the table.

"In undoubted ghosts, Monsieur Rigolot, and this one has frightened several people to death. I'm sure it makes one's flesh creep to think of it. Do you not believe in ghosts?"

Rigolot's handsome face at once became serious.

"Zere are more zings in heaven and earth zan we dream of, as your Shakespeare says. Mademoiselle; I cannot deny vat I know nozing about; but I care not for ghosts—I mock myself of zem—for what can zey do to me?"

"The answer of a sensible and brave man. Mossheer Rigolot," exclaimed Mr. Cumleigh with approval, and the other city men, their wives and mobile incumbrances, concurred. But Ruth ejaculated, smiling, as if skeptical.

"Well, should you dare to go and stand in Gravehill Churchyard alone at midnight, Monsieur Rigolot.?"

My friend made one of his inimitable French bows; and asked whether Miss Ruth would favor him with her company; but she answered that the test of poco curanteism in these cases consists in being quite solitary. Accordingly it was understood that the Frenchman set out for Gravehill unattended at half past eleven; and I am bound to own that the prospect of this excursion did not interfere in the least with Rigolot's good humor or appetite.

He ate, chatted and joked as usual, took rather less wine than his wont, and at the appointed time, notwithstanding the dissuasions of Mr. Cumleigh, who begged him not to consider the whims of a spoiled child, he donned his hat and overcoat and sallied forth. It was especially noticed that he did not take a stick or umbrella.

As soon as he was gone, Ruth hastened to her room, and in ten minutes reappeared, having changed her dress and put on a thick shawl and bonnet. I was in wailing to give her my arm, and together we walked out, going at a fast pace to reach the churchyard before midnight.

It was about five minutes to twelve when we arrived, and, looking through a crevice in the low wall that surrounded the churchyard, we perceived the Frenchman sitting unconcernedly upon a tombstone. There was no rain, the moon was beaming, and tall, very funereal, shadows were cast into the depths of the buttresses, and on one side of the spire, which rose straight and high in the clear air, Rigolot's face stood full in the moonlight, and we could see that indifference was perfect. Humming a tune, he drew a cigar case from his pocket, and struck a fusee on his tombstone.

"Manly, but profane," whispered Ruth, clinging to my arm.

It was at that very moment when midnight clanged from the steeple; and precisely to the hour, a towering white apparition glided from the gloom of the church porch, and walked straight toward Rigolot.

Not to alarm anybody, it may be stated that this apparition was nothing but a gardener's boy who was a great ally of Ruth in these adventures and who played his part by the customary means of a sheet and a pole with phosphorized mangelwurzel at the top. This gardener's boy then advanced; but the instant he began to be seen stalking among the tombs, Rigolot raised a bright, joyous laugh—without a quaver in it—jumped from his grave and walked to meet him. The ghost was not unprepared for this move, and receded: Rigolot followed. The ghost, thoroughly mystified, broke ground, then, seeing the Frenchman continue to approach, turned tail and ran. Hereupon Rigolot's merry voice rang out in reiterated peals, and he called out, with wonderful intrepidity and archness,

"Come, don't be afraid of me, my good ghost. I am only a man. Accept a cigaret!"

Ruth was abashed as we made our way home. There was no doubt Rigolot had got the best of the first bout, and I suggested the propriety of dispensing him from the burglary ordeal. But the arrangements had already been made. The gardener's boy, a young city gentleman named Tuttle, who had been sworn into the conspiracy, and myself had all rehearsed for climbing into Rigolot's balcony with crape masks on our faces; and both Ruth and Tuttle anticipated too much good fun for this performance to be baulked of it. Well, it was good fun after all, especially for Tuttle. I pass over the congratulations which Rigolot received on his return from the ghost expedition, and come at once to the small hour of three in the morning, when the gardener, Tuttle, and I found ourselves climbing a ladder under Rigolot's balcony, each with a horse pistol in his hand. Tuttle led the way, and being provided with a glazier's instrument for cutting glass, coolly removed a pane, passed his hand through the aperture, opened the window, and walked in. He had difficulty in suppressing his grins, but he did not grin long.

I have never heard for certain what actually ensued; but it seems that Rigolot was awakened by the noise, faint as it was, and seeing a burglar—there was a night-light on the chimney-place—leaped out of bed, flew to a drawer, and extracted a revolver, thence let fly the whole six barrels at Tuttle without a word of warning. In saying six barrels, however, it is fair to mention that Tuttle did not wait for any barrels after the first, for in one bound he was on the balcony, and in a second he had dropped headlong on to the flower-bed twenty feet below, without so much as touching the ladder. The gardener and I followed in a state of emotion which you may be left to imagine, for we heard the bullets crashing with fearful bangs through one pane after another; but possibly Rigolot did not really aim at any of us, for it was noticed afterward that all the bullets went through the upper panes.

Well, Rigolot triumphed in two trials, but the worst was set him just before luncheon that day. All the morning there had been panic-stricken talk among the city men about the presumed burglary of the night, and Rigolot had given his version of that startling episode to a couple of policemen who were sent for from the village. He was calm in his account, and strictly modest; in fact, his attitude was such as would have given any ordinary young lady the highest opinion of him. And yet toward one o'clock Ruth Cumleigh, her face sparkling with mischief, suddenly passed through the room where I was, and, beckoning to me with her finger, said:

"Just stand behind the door, Mr. Trefoil, and you'll see."

Rigolot was seated, reading. He rose and abruptly exclaimed:

"What is the matter, Mademoiselle? You are crying."

"O, never mind me, Monsieur Rigolot; it's only for papa I care; he has just received a letter announcing his ruin."

"Good heavens! ruined!"

"Yes, complete ruin. He seems he will not be able to save a shilling. O, dear! to think he should suffer like this!"

"Ruined! exclaimed Rigolot with an extraordinary outburst of feeling. "Ah, Mademoiselle forgive me for saying a hard zing, but I am half glad of this. Yes; I had long loved you! but you were rich, and I feared my attentions might be misjudged. But now zat I am richer zan you, say, my beautiful, darling Ruth, you will be mine!"

And hereon I, behind my door, heard something not unlike kisses; protests; then more kissing.

An hour later, Rigolot came to me in the garden and said:

"Mon cher, I marry myself to Mees Ruth."

"I congratulate you, Rigolot."

Then Rigolot winked—such a wink.

"I was in the billiard room yesterday morning, and overheard you both."

BOUCICAULT'S PLAYS.

Mr. Boucicault, the most successful play-wright of the day, is the author of upwards of 400 dramas. He began at the early age of 19,—"London Assurance" being his first, as it is his most popular composition. Harper's Weekly is the authority for the following list of his favorite plays, with the number of times they have been performed, and the profits realized; "The Colleen Bawn" has been presented 3,100 times; "London Assurance," 2,900; "The Streets of New York," 2,800; "Arrah-na-Pogue," 2,400; "The Corsican Brothers," 2,200; "The Octoroon," 1,800; "Don Cæsar de Bazan," 1,700; "Rip Van Winkle," 1,400; "Used Up," 1,350; "Old Heads and Young Hearts," 1,250; "The Willow Copse," 1,110; "Formosa," 1,100; "Jessie Brown," 820; "Led Astray," 495. Others of his plays have had a run of from 100 to 1,000 nights. The total number of all the performances is estimated at 50,000. Assuming that the receipts of each performance averaged $500, the public have paid $25,000,000 to witness these works. The amount of entertainment derived from them, each interested person may employ himself in imagining. The profits of "London Assurance," when first produced at Covent Garden Theatre, were $120,000. The profits of "The Colleen Bawn" were $200,000 in one year; the profits of "Arrah-na-Pogue," $180,000. The gross receipts of "Led Astray" last year, at the Union Square Theatre, amounted to $154,000, of which $80,000 was profits. On these four pieces the theatres have cleared above $600,000.

A SMALL POX JOKE.

The Cincinnati Saturday night has the small pox joke in a new form: "Yesterday morning a nice young man got into a car on the Dayton Short-line railroad, and saw to his delight the only vacant seat in the coach was by the side of a young lady acquaintance. He reached for that seat with joyous strides, and her eyes answered his delightful looks; but just before he got there, an elderly party from the other end of the car waltzed up the aisle and dropped into the coveted seat. The young man approached more slowly and accosted the young lady. 'How is your brother?' he asked, 'is he able to get out?' 'Oh yes,' she said. 'Will he be very badly marked?' he continued; and the old gentleman grew suddenly interested. 'Oh no,' said the fair deceiver, 'with the exception of a few small pits on his forehead you would not know he had ever had it.' 'Were not you afraid of taking it?' the young man went on, while the old gentleman broke out in cold perspiration. 'Not at all,' she replied, 'I had been vaccinated, you know.' The seat was vacated instantly, two young hearts beat as half a dozen, and the prattle of 'nice talk' strewed that part of the car, while a gray-haired old man scowled upon them from the hard accommodation of the wood-box."

HUNTING AND SMOKING.

Billy Barker, a Sacramento sportsman, found almost constant pastime in hunting and smoking. These two diversions seemed to be compatible, and with a pipe in his mouth and a gun on his shoulder, he wore out many pairs of boots tramping through the woods. It has been mentioned that hunting and smoking seemed compatible, but Mr. Barker is now otherwise convinced. Seeing a bird on a high branch, with its moving wings denoting an immediate intention of flying away, he hastily took aim. The tobacco smoke obscured his sight, and he stuck the pipe in his pocket where his powder-flask was. Four things went off in the order mentioned—the gun, the flask, the most of Mr. Barker's leg, and the bird.

THE WASTE OF WAR.

Give me the gold that the war has cost
Before this peace-expanding day—
The wasted skill, the labor lost,
The mental treasure thrown away—
And I will buy each rood of soil
In every yet discovered land,
Where hunters roam, where peasants toil,
Where many peopled cities stand.

I'll clothe each shivering wretch on earth
In needful, nay, in brave attire;
Vesture befitting banquet mirth,
Which kings might envy and admire.
In every vale, on every plain,
A school shall glad the gazer's sight,
Where every poor man's child may gain
Pure knowledge, free as air and light.

In every crowded town shall rise
Halls academic, amply graced,
Where ignorance may soon be wise,
And coarseness learn both art and taste.
To every province shall belong
Collegiate structures, and not few,
Filled with a truth-exploring throng
And teachers of the good and true.

A temple to attract and teach
Shall lift its spire on every hill,
Where pious men shall feel and preach
Peace, mercy, tolerance, good will;
Music of bells on Sabbath days
Round the whole earth shall gladly rise,
And the great Christian song of praise
Stream sweetly upward to the skies!

FASHIONS AND FABRICS.

VELVETS FOR OVERDRESSES.

Among the richest fabrics of the season are striped and checked velvets used for over dresses, polonaises, cuirasses and tabliers. These have alternate stripes of velvet and gros grain varying from half an inch to nearly two inches in width, or else the design represents half-inch square blocks of velvet on a gros grain surface. They are imported in black, seal brown, navy blue, and plum-color. They are only used as parts of suits in conjunction with plain gros grain or velvet of the same color. A striped velvet polonaise, trimmed with thread lace and worn over a plain velvet skirt, makes a most elegant costume for visiting and receptions. Sometimes the striped velvet appears also as flounces on plain gros grain skirts; in such cases it is pleated in side pleats, arranged to bring a velvet stripe on top of each pleat. A navy blue silk made for a young blonde has striped blue velvet for the cuirass tablier, and flounces, with plain gros grain for sleeves and lower skirt.

WOOLENS.

The new designs and colors shown early in the season in French wool goods are now admirably imitated in domestic fabrics that are sold for much less money. True, the French fabric is finer and richer, but the domestic goods are of pure quality, ample width and quiet colors, and will be welcomed in these days of fleeting fashions and hard times. Five yards will make a basque and deep over-skirt to wear over any black silk skirt. The basque must be flannel-lined, and the only trimming is a piping, sash loops, cuffs and collar of silk, like the skirt. Three yards and a half of gros grain or of single width Sicilienne will trim the basque and over-skirt plainly, but in keeping. Fringes and pleatings are incongruous with these plain, serviceable and withal stylish over-dresses.

There are also finer domestic woolens with their sombre-shaded plaids brightened by cross-bars of cardinal red or of deep blue. These are chosen for suits for young ladies, and are still further enlivened by pipings, cords and sashes of the gay color used in the cross-bars. The elegant novelty for

DINNER DRESSES

Is silver brocade, rich and heavy enough to stand alone. The patterns are in arabesques of silver, with blue, with white, or with black, and the goods are found only at the most exclusive modistes'. A distinguished dress of the blue and silver has the brocade skirt trimmed across the front with three knife pleatings of blue gros grain; above these a tablier is formed of two scarfs of blue silk, each fringed, laid in four folds, and draped to a point in the middle of the front, where a bows holds them in place; between these scarf aprons are beautiful brocade is visible. The train has no flounces; a single wide fold of blue silk is down each side from belt to foot, and down the middle of the back is a Watteau puff of blue silk with bows upon it. The dress of mediæval richness is completed by a cuirass basque, partly brocade, partly plain silk, and a deep square collar in the Directoire shape.

One of the richest imported costumes is entirely of

BLACK VELVET.

Across the foot of the front breadths are two flounces arranged to appear as if fluted in large puffs, and almost covered with a deep fringe of jet and silk; above these the tablier is of the velvet shirred at intervals. A deep shirred flounce trims the back, and there is an overskirt drapery on the back breadths made of two widths of velvet that form a pouf, and long square ends lined with satin and tied together with double-faced ribon that is satin on one side and gros grain on the other. The basque has a square-pleated back and rounded front. Jet galloon and thread lace trim the edge, from a Pompadour square on the front, a jabot down the middle and lengthwise rows on the sleeves. Two pleatings of white lisse trim the neck and wrists.

A ROBE DE CHAMBRE.

Fit for a queen also merits description. It is made of mauve silk, with golden brown silk trimmings that give a pinkish cast to the mauve. This elaborate robe has a yoke and tablier of the brown silk to which the mauve robe is sewed in pleats that form the waist and skirt in one. Long tabs of the brown silk edged with a remarkable fringe of the two colors trim the sides and back; a gilt galloon is laid on the sides of these tabs. Pleatings and puffs of each shade trim the tablier, and a single-pleated brown frill is around the train, showing also glimpses of a ruffle beneath of white muslin and Valenciennes. English collar of brown silk, with a box-pleating added behind. The sleeves have shirred cuffs with deep hanging fringe on the side. Full ruff of crepe lisse in neck and wrists.

COIFFURES.

The most natural-looking coiffures are now most stylish. Hair-dressers delight in showing the whole of the parting on top of the head, provided the hair is thickly set. A large tress on each side is waved in soft large waves; there is no side parting; the whole mass of hair except the waved tresses is drawn together low down behind, tied there, and allowed to droop in a short thick loop, not braided, and not as long as the Catogan loop. The waved tresses are then brought low behind, and fastened by a short strap made of the ends of the tress. This makes the charming Psyche coiffure, and displays a handsome head finely. It is worn both for full dress and for the street; it is better, however, to braid or rope the loop behind for street wear, as the soft tress loop would soon be dishevelled worn in the open air. Such coiffures are most becoming to ladies who have the low, broad Geeck forehead, and when nature has not supplied this, the hair-dresser attempts to do so by adding false waved tresses attached to a white, invisible seam, and covering the upper part of high foreheads. The effect is good usually, and the price of the false front is ten dollars. Ladies who have not much hair of their own retain high coiffures, as there is much independence in hair-dressing just now. Finger puffs are massed over the top and back of the head and soft loops are added behind, so that while the coiffure towers high above the head, it is also low behind. Young ladies whose hair grows thickly above the ear, behind it and on the nape of the neck display its luxuriance by combing it straight upward to a mass of soft puffs or else crown braids, over which droop two small, short, featherly curls. The ornamental coiffure is now set directly on top, on the left side, or quite in front, but not low behind. This ornament is a cluster of roses or other flowers, or else light downy marabout feathers, with a heron's feather aigrette in the centre. The Chatelaine braid and the low plaited Catogan loop are worn in the street. A crown braid is worn with the chatelaine; a bow of ribbon or of twilled bias silk ties the Catogan. A fillet of black velvet studded with jet beads is a simple and pretty ornament when worn around massive braids. With the present shape of bonnets it is necessary to drag the hair low on the forehead, hence many paste it there in bandolined scallops. These have a stiff, set look, and are becoming to very few faces. It is also necessary that the back hair be soft to fit the new bonnet shapes, and this has had the good effect of doing away with the jute and topsies once used for filling, and bringing real hair into use.—[Harper's Bazar.

A JEWISH WEDDING.

A London correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes of a Jewish wedding as follows:

"The doors were then thrown open, and the bride, with her mother and three bridesmaids, entered, the bridegroom and bride taking their place, with their attendants, under a canopy erected for the occasion in front of the reading desk. The reverend doctor also stood under the canopy, and eloquently addressed and counselled them. He spoke earnestly of the vows they were about to take, insisting upon the importance of entire truth of heart in this solemn binding, quoting from Kings: "If thine heart is mine, then give me thine hand;" and, going still further back to Genesis, where a man is commanded to leave father and mother and cleave to his wife, and the twain shall be one flesh, he said this command proved that polygamy was never sanctioned by the religion of the Jews. After a few more excellent remarks, urging upon them the recognition of the solemnity of the vows now being taken, he blessed them according to the usages of their people. Blessings were also chanted in Hebrew, and the rabbi, taking a glass of wine, tasted and handed it to the bridegroom who also tasted and returned it to the rabbi, who again put it to his lips and handed it to the bride, that she might do the same. The glass was then placed upon the floor before the bridegroom, who crushed it beneath his heel. This act refers to the entire destruction of the temple and scattering of the worshippers. This ceremony is substituted for the putting of ashes upon the forehead of the bride, a custom still followed in the East. Marriage is with the Jews a great feast, most joyfully to be kept, and yet even in this festival, as in all others, there must be a recognition of mourning. In all public acts they must express.

"Never will I forget thee, O Jerusalem!"

"This seems to me a very touching custom, one of the many bands binding and holding this peculiar and wonderful people—a people whose individuality has been divinely preserved. The head of a Jew is always covered in time of worship, no matter where the place. In the East an uncovered head is a degradation and not to be endured. In the synagogue the rabbi wears upon his head a turban-like cap, his congregation hats or any convenient head covering. We, who universally uncover the head when reverently entering the sanctuary, are much struck by the singular appearance presented by the tall beaver, whereas here it is substituted for the graceful folds of the turban or the uncovered heads of our own people. Another singular custom is that of marrying on Wednesday for a young couple, and Thursday for those who have been previously married. After the signing of the register by the bride, the wedding party, accompanied by the invited guests, proceeded to the Langham Hotel to partake of a *dejeuner*?"

A LOUISVILLE girl of remarkable personal attractions, recently destroyed the beauty of her face with acid because a younger sister had been led astray through the flatteries and attentions of wild young men.

A REVERIE.

We then were children, blithe and gay,
And she had hair of sunny gold:
Her eyes of blue, that laughed all day,
Could ne'er a single secret hold.
For as we wandered, hand in hand,
She often turned and said to me:
"I like you best of all the boys,
Perhaps because your name is Lee."

And oft when school had been dismissed,
We went together down the lane,
Where sun-beams bright the roses kissed,
Then fell upon the window pane.
There on some airy grape-vine swing,
We'd pass the golden summer hours,
And smile to think that all was joy;—
Our lives were spent with birds and flowers.

Years rolled along; in man-hood's prime
I met her by the road side well,
And just as in the olden time,
Her eyes would all their secrets tell.
And there, we plighted loving vows,
The roses 'round their fragrance shed,
I wove a wreath, and to her said;
"Our love shall last when those are dead."

And now we're aged worn and old:
Her sunny hair is silver gray;
Her eyes of blue, that shone on me,
Are not so bright, as once, to-day.
But then our faith shall ne'er grow dim,
And love shall last forevermore;
She is as dearly fair to me,
As in the childhood days of yore.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

FARM NOTES.

APPLES FOR COWS.

The Newburyport Herald seems anxious that farmers should overcome their prejudice against feeding apples to cows. It argues that although a cow, if let loose among heaps of apples, will speedily gorge herself and "dry up" her supply of milk for a day or two, yet if she has a proper proportion of apples with her feed she will increase her milk and the quantity and quality or her butter. One agriculturist, who fed out his small apples at the rate of ½ bushel a day for every milch cow, reports that the result was that his butter in the winter months was as high colored and finely flavored as in June. Another, who tried the same experiment, found that his cows gave ¼ more milk than his neighbors, and the butter that he made was so yellow that he was accused of coloring it. Levi Bartlett, a farmer, says that cider apples are worth more to feed to cows than for cider. As apples are plenty in most localities this season, this is a good time for farmers who have not tried this experiment to do so; and comparison of results will soon show whether the advantages of the plan have been over stated.

PASTURES AND MEADOWS.

Every farmer should now look closely over his pastures and meadows, to crowd out, if possible, all unprofitable plants, and introduce the best grasses known to modern agriculture in their places. By harrowing the surface and scattering fresh seed, timothy redtop, blue-grass, orchard-grass, or oat-grass-you may greatly improve your pasture or meadow. Fight bushes, briers, sadge, and all weeds, with grass seed and clover seed, as well as with axe, scythe, hoe and plow. Southern farmers have yet to learn the true value of grass seed to kill all bad stuff on a farm. It is worth more than its weight in gold if properly handled. Orchard grass and oat grass alone will work wonders.

BOTS IN HORSES.

The complete inefficacy of the various popular panaceas for bots in horses, may be better understood when we come to know something of the nature of these persistent parasites. They are not worms, but larvæ of a fly, and are possessed of remarkable powers of endurance under adversity. The most insinuating substances are but as milk and honey to them, and in an instance recently recorded a colony of them attached to the stomach of a dead horse were not inconvenienced by an hour's exposure to a bath of spirits of turpentine. But when whale oil was poured upon them they let go their hold and died almost instantly. Now whale oil being thus indicated as an effective dose, and being aperient in its action upon the horse, would seem to be the remedy that would be chosen before any other. At least it might be well to have some experiments made, and the results carefully noticed and made note of.—[Ex.

FEEDING TOO MUCH CORN.

A correspondent of an Eastern paper, referring to the fact that pork is sometimes found of a yellow color, says it is results from too free use of corn for food. He says that about the time hogs are finished off, farmers often make a mistake in feeding too much unmixed grain. The result is, bad digestion and yellow fat. Mixed feed should be given to the last—roots, pumpkins, apples with corn. As a rule, you can get them to eat more grain and take on more flesh than by a rich diet of rich food only.

KEEPING CIDER SWEET.

The cider should be filtered when first made, put into bottles, set into a kettle of cold water and heated to 160 degrees. The bottles are then to be corked and sealed, and will remain sweet as long as kept sealed. The addition of the sulphite of lime to the cider will arrest fermentation at any desired point, but is apt to impart an unpleasant taste to the cider.—[Country Gentleman.

KEEPING UP FERTILITY IN MEADOWS.

A correspondent of the New Hampshire Mirror and Farmer states that a friend, who is noted for large crops of hay, pursues the following method in keeping up the fertility of his meadows "He breaks up his sward ground in the spring and sows it to oats. These are plowed in when fully grown, and the next spring the ground is seeded down without replowing, the only grass seed sown being timothy. He gets from two or three tons of hay per annum from an acre, cutting only once."

A "BOY" jockey in California who during the past two years has ridden horses in several races, was lately discovered to be a girl.

VARIETIES.

VALUABLE coal fields are said to have been discovered on the island of Borneo, in the Indian ocean, and an English company has sent an expedition to examine them.

IN one of the French provinces recently, a traveling dealer induced a woman to sell her hair. Her husband, when he learned the fact, followed the dealer and revenged himself by shaving his head.

A YOUNG lady, writing to her swain, is said to have indited: "Dear ——: Come and see us soon. We have just got a new lamp that will turn down, down, down, and make it deliciously dark. Your affectionate ——."

THE Shoe and Leather Reporter says the demand is for plain, substantial shoes, such as are made for and will do good service. There is no money to pay for fancy stitching and embroidery, but utility is the aim—the most wear for the outlay."

MR. BEECHER has been preaching a sermon on "Hints to Men who are looking for wives." Many of his congregation misunderstood the announcement, and thought he was going to lecture on "Hints to Men who are Looking for Other Men's Wives."

THE proprietor of a Boston toy-shop has received the following note from a conscience stricken boy: "Gentlemen—I return to you the money for a top I took from your store I am sorry for what I have done and ask your forgiveness, Yours. A boy who will try to do better."

A CHICAGO clergyman astonished his congregation the other Sunday by the following business-like speech: "I should like to continue as your pastor another year, and I will stay if you will pay me $5,000. I cannot stay for less, and I would like an answer right away." He was engaged.

THE satirists have exhausted considerable wit upon the Smith who blooms into Smythe. There is a chance to give him a rest now and go for a grocer's clerk named Hunt, who has mounted a military title and the aristocratic exuberance of Huntte.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London Times says that 'Baden is pretty nearly as vicious as she ever was," in the matter of gambling, the chief difference being that since the play is under the ban of the law, it is now carried on privately instead of publicly as heretofore.

A QUEER case is reported from Denver, Col. A man got drunk, stole his own trunk, and hid it. He complained of the theft, the property was recovered, and he was made the prosecuting witness. The judge, being in a quandary how to treat so novel a case, decided that the thief was not accountable for his acts.

A SHIPMENT of seventeen boxes of corpses was recently made by a steamer from San Francisco for China. The bodies of Chinamen who die in this country are sent to a vault in that city, where they are kept until about a hundred have accumulated. The Chinamen will not leave their country unless sure of being returned if they die abroad.

FRANK DIETL was to Chicago what Worth is to Paris—the fashionable dressmaker. One day recently the costly material for more than fifty dresses left at his establishment for transformation into garments of the latest styles were on hand. The next morning the doors were locked, and the silks, satins, velvets, and Dietl were all gone. The runaway is now spoken of in the first families of Chicago as "that horrid wretch."

THE carrier pigeon, says a recent writer, when traveling never feeds. If the distance be long, it flies on without stopping to take nutriment, and at last arrives, thin, exhausted, almost dying. If corn be presented to it it refuses, contenting itself with drinking a little water and then sleeping. Two hours later it begins to eat with great moderation, and sleeps again immediately afterward. If its flight has been very prolonged, the pigeon will proceed in this manner forty-eight hours before recovering its normal mode of feeding.

JENNIE JUNE got a hat that turned up on one side and her husband criticised it so severely that she wore her old bonnet when she went to see the "Sphinx;" and lo! it was the only one there. Everybody had on a new hat, and every one had it turned up high on the side. Said her husband," Good heavens! have all the women gone crazy?" "Yes," replied she, meekly "and why can't I go crazy, too?" "My dear; said he, "you may; it would be ridiculous to be the only sensible woman in the world."

A BEAUTIFUL woman of society, a member of a distinguished family, died very suddenly of late in Paris. After a little while it was known that she had been attacked with varioloid, and, imagining it to be the small-pox, she had destroyed herself. She left a little note, which may thus be translated: "I have not the strength to live without love, which depends on loveliness. I cannot be lovely after having the small-pox, and I prefer death to hideousness. I am sure he would rather be the widower of a handsome woman than the husband of a fright. You who love me, pray for and pardon me."

A VIRGINIA letter says: "If a plantation negro has a grudge against a person, he will cut off the head of a white chicken cock and place it on a fence or a tree in the immediate neighborhood of his enemy's dwelling, with the bill pointing toward the door. This in their opinion 'puts a spell or charm' on the house, and brings ruin, sickness and death on the inmates thereof. So firmly do they believe in charms, and so strongly does this belief act on their imaginations, that, when they think themselves charmed, they sicken and die in spite of all that can be said or done. On one plantation in the eastern part of this State twenty-seven negroes sickened and died before the war, out of a stock of one hundred, simply because they deemed themselves tricked or charmed."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh Saturday, Dec. 5, 1874.

THE city of New Orleans is likely to be in default next week, when the December interest falls due. Well, after Ben Butler and the long line of carpet baggers, who could blame her?

WE see it stated that the city of Elizabeth, New Jersey, will have to support five hundred families this winter, in consequence of a lack of employment. There are also a thousand girls and young men beside, who are out of their usual employment at this season of the year.

CONGRESSMAN MCJUNKIN, like Gen. Grant, was never known to let go of a good thing and consequently he holds on as a member of Congress and will no doubt draw his last cent of pay. He ought, like a good Christian statesman, be endowed with a proper spirit of resignation.

THE Phœnix Iron Company have set a good example. They have reduced the rents to their employes from 10 to 20 per cent. This will compensate the laborers for the depression of wages. This is an example that is worthy of being followed by every one. The interests of capital and labor are mutual under all circumstances.

THE Philadelphia Day, announces that Col. M'Clure will take charge of the Philadelphia Press as editor in chief, having purchased control of the stock. It is difficult to determine the exact role Alexander will play, but it is certain he will get even with certain prominent Republican officials before he is done. He is capable of making an independent journal and exercising a wide influence in the State. As a writer he has a few equals in this country. We hope the rumor may be correct.

LIEUTENANT Colonel Fred. Grant is still enjoying himself at the expense of the tax-payers. He has not been on duty an hour's time for months, but draws his pay as Lieutenant Colonel with frightful regularity. Ain't it about time this petty stealing should be rebuked? In justice to other army officers this assumed Lieutenant Colonel should be compelled to attend to his duties, if he is capable—if not, he should be stripped of his shoulder straps. His case needs attention.

"THE Pittsburgh Commercial speaks of the Federal soldiers in Louisiana and Alabama as dogs."—POST.

THE POST is guilty of the mean crime of *suppressio veri*. Among all animals there are none more noble than the faithful watch-dogs that guard the sheep-flocks from the depredations of wolves. It was in this sense that we alluded to "the Federal soldiers in Louisiana and Alabama"—and THE POST knows it. It was not, however, to be expected that that paper would let slip an opportunity to display its brutish instincts in behalf of its White League friends.—Commercial.

We suppressed none of the truth. We merely gave the Commercial's words, and were not bound to define them. But when that paper takes occasion to speak of THE POST, as we might cite instances, it manufactures from the whole cloth. What does the Commercial think of the statements printed on the "rebel flag," and which was a practical issue from the Commercial office and under its direction? What does it think of the "veri" of those statements?

WON'T LEAVE US.

We are authorized to say, that Mr. Kerr, the twenty thousand dollar Architect of Municipal Hall is not a candidate for the place of Mullet. He is built too much on the Mullet plan to succeed with the Kentucky algebraist now holding the keys of the Treasury. He would be very apt to tell him if he enquired too closely into the contracts for public buildings, that it was "none of his business" or that he was too "officious" which might affront Bristow you know, as he is not in the habit of hankering after subordinates who give impertinent answers. Mullet became the victim of misplaced confidence when he reached for his usual $100,000 contingent fund and was refused. Mr. Kerr would never stand that, when he gives one of his mysterious opinions as an architect. No odds how much it costs, he expects it will be carried out whether it amounts to $300,000 or $600,000. Perhaps it was Judge Mellon who started the story that our "dear" Architect was to leave us; but we are glad to have the opportunity of nailing it to the counter. We can't spare him, at least until we get to the bottom row of stones in Municipal Hall and ascertain precisely how many perch of masonry of different grades are in the building. If any man knows, he knows.

THE Dispatch is borrowing trouble in its efforts to revive the ghost of Southern outrages. It seems to forget that this miserable partisan dodge was completely played out three weeks before the November elections. It is too late, in view of results to revive it, and too early to parade it on the boards to scare people in the next Presidential campaign. We see no purpose that it can serve, except to pave the way for Grant's Administration and Congress to plunge the Southern States into a condition of actual war and anarchy, with a view of making a Third Term a "military necessity," and it would not surprise us in the least if this is the true reason for the present revival of the outrage business. The Dispatch also complains because the Democrats have not restored the South to peace since the election. Of course, it has never occurred to the wise editor of that journal that the Democratic party has no more power in the affairs of the national government, since than before the election, and that in 1875 it will only have control of one half of one of the three co-ordinate branches of the government. If the Dispatch requires peace at the hands of the Democracy that is not in power, prithee, what does it require at the hands of its own party, which has absolute control of the national government? The Dispatch also predicts a war of races. It is certainly traveling in the right direction to bring about that dire contingency. It will only be necessary for Grant and Congress to overthrow the elections in two or three of the Southern States, a matter now being discussed, to bring it about.

THE MORAL OF IMMORALITY.

We do not think that there is an honest man in the United States, who has not read with shame and indignation the *finale* of the Harrington Safe Burglary trial in Washington. The scenes in and about the jury room were a disgrace to the nation, and an ineffaceable stain upon the judiciary. Why at least eight of the jurors are not in prison, in expiation of their criminal conduct, instead of running at large and among honest people, we cannot understand. Their criminal conduct is so notorious, and their contempt of law and the sanctity of justice so patent, that the Court instead of discharging them should have sent them at once to prison.

We are not in favor of forcing the conviction of honest men by any species of public clamor, and had those eight jurors been honestly of the opinion, after hearing the evidence, that Harrington and Whitely were innocent of the criminal conspiracy charged against them in the indictment, then their action would have been right and commendable. But that they were actuated by no such motives is plain to be seen. For all practical purposes, the accused and their counsel and partisans had as well been taken into the jury room to assist in the jury's deliberations in making up a verdict.

The very first thing done by this corrupt jury after retiring, was to put itself in open communication with the accused, and send and receive messages. The tenor of these messages are as yet unknown, but as to their import there can be no doubt in the public mind. It was left to the nation's capital to give an exhibition of corrupt tampering with a jury that has no parallel in the nation's history. In no backwoods' court was there ever such a scene enacted. Nowhere in all the land at any period of our history did a jury, in an important case like this, open its doors to all intents and purposes, and take into its presence the guilty prisoners for the purpose of shielding them from conviction and punishment.

To assume that Harrington and Whitely and Nettleship and others of the conspirators were not guilty, after hearing the evidence on both sides and their own statements, is too monstrous for human belief. But the majority of this jury seem to have been drunken in their perjury. Instead of retiring to the seclusion of their room, like ordinarily corrupt jurors, and there in secret whiling away the hours in a pretended deliberation, and then coming into court with a pre-arranged verdict, they threw open their doors and windows, so that the accused and their friends might hear the majority revile and brow-beat the four incorruptible jurors who had the proper respect for their oaths.

The deliberations of this jury room were about as private as though they had been held on the capitol steps. Their a tounding misdoings were bulletined every half hour in all the principal cities in the land, and on Thursday, at least ten millions of people read with disgust and indignation that the four jurors who refused to perjure themselves, by agreeing to a verdict of acquittal, were denounced as "blokes," by the majority, a term used nowhere except in the slums and the jury room of the Criminal Court of Washington. Words are not adequate to properly denounce this worse than mockery upon justice—this shameless prostitution of the trial by jury. The same men who could thus be bought to prevent the conviction of men whose guilt was clearly proven, could be bought to convict innocent men by the same Ring of corrupt scoundrels.

Poland, Carpenter and Frelinghuysen knew just what kind of material could be put into a Washington jury, when they tried to sneak their infamous gag law through Congress, under the operations of which they expected to drag every opponent of Radical corruption from the most distant parts of the country to Washington, and put them on trial before juries composed of just such men as the infamous eight. Had they succeeded in their undertaking the press of the country would have been muzzled, for every editor who dared to oppose Radical corruption would have been imprisoned, and the people of the whole country would have been powerless in the hands of a band of conspirators which for years has been robbing the national Treasury by wholesale.

The action of this jury will give the people a clear idea of what they have to be thankful for over the result of the November election. It will also instruct them that their work is only half done, and that they must go on with it until these men are not only driven from the offices they disgrace, but are safely lodged in the Penitentiaries and prisons that have been gaping for them for years.

These jurors thought it no crime that a number of officers belonging to to the misnamed Department of Justice should conspire together to rob Columbus Alexander of his good name and liberty and thrust an innocent man into a felon's cell, because he had taken an active part in ferreting out the gross and astounding frauds of the District Ring. We can say to the courts at Washington that the people of this country will brook no delay in the trial of these men who have managed to escape their just deserts for a little season. Their crimes must be punished, or woe unto a corrupt District judiciary. that winks at such infamies, as soon as the peoples' voice is once more heard in the Halls of Congress.

THE IRON INTEREST.

There was a very large meeting of the members of the Steel and Iron Association of Pennsylvania, Maryland and New Jersey, at Philadelphia, on Tuesday last for the purpose of considering the subject of iron production. The general sentiment seemed to be in favor of reducing the production with a view of increasing the price of iron. No definite conclusion was reached however.

Mr. Bennett of this city, in giving views of the situation said that he used to buy three-fourths of his iron along the Susquehanna. Now so many furnaces have grown up through the west the western iron mills supply them. The condition of the market is the same west as east. So many furnaces have been built along the Ohio that they interfere with the sale of the surplus eastern pig iron. Half the furnaces in the west have been "blown out," and everything has been so cut down that foundry iron has been sold almost as low as pig iron. He said the "bottom prices" would not be reached as long as buyers could go into the market and find the producers willing to sell at any price. Bottom is only reached when reaction sets in. The root should be struck and production curtailed.

After some further discussion and a general interchange of views, the annexed resolutions were adopted and the following Committee, namely, Messrs. W. H. Aniey, Allentown; C. S. Kauffman, Columbia; G. W. Whitaker, Hellertown; J. B. Moorhead; Philadelphia; G. Dawson Coleman, Lebanon; H. S. Eckert, Reading; Pa., and Horace Brooke, Baltimore, Md., was appointed to further carry out the objects of the meeting. The following are the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That it must be self evident to all furnace-owners that the large demand for the consumption of pig-iron imperatively demands a corresponding reduction in the amount produced, and that a continuance of the present over production cannot fail to result in accomplishing the ruin of the trade.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this meeting that an earnest effort ought to be made to accomplish a reduction of the make of pig iron, and that with this in view a committee of seven be appointed to devise some plan to that end.

Resolved, that the Chairman *pro tem* of the Pig Iron branch of the American Iron and Steel Association be requested to call a meeting of all the pig iron manufacturers of the country at the rooms of the Association on the 10th day of December, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Resolved, that a Committee in each of the several districts, classified as in the list of iron works, be appointed to wait upon the furnace owners therein, and urge their attendance at the general meeting, and ascertain the views of those not able to attend.

As will be seen by a more elaborate account given elsewhere, the Columbia Conduit Company took snap judgment on the Allegheny Valley road on Saturday last, having made a connection of their pipes at Powers' Run, under the road bed, and put the line into operation. This gives the Conduit Company an advantage not hitherto enjoyed. There was some indications of a war for some time, but both companies very sensibly concluded to leave the question of right to a judicial decision. The case will be argued before the Courts to-morrow, but when a final decision of the case will be given it is difficult even to conjecture. It is now presented in a new phase, and one that takes it entirely out by the operations of the Act of Assembly which hitherto governed it. It now becomes a question of public policy whether the pipe line shall be permitted to continue in operation, instead of a strict question of law, as was the case before the completion of the line. The pipe line is a great public improvement, as is the Valley road. They are both in operation and cross each other's lines. Will the Court wipe one out at the instance of the other? This will be the main question for the Courts. If the only injury wrought by one to the other is in the matter of carrying a certain line of freights, will the Courts interfere and suppress one of the competing lines? Is this competition a matter of public benefit? Can one public improvement stop another from crossing its line, when the only injury is taking away a part of its business in consequence of a competition of freight rates? These and similar questions will enter into the future discussions of the matter.

POPULAR GOVERNMENT.

The theory of our American Government is, that it is the nearest possible approach to self government—or to that government which embodies most closely the popular will. The declaration of rights, referring to the individual rights which are assumed to be retained by every member of the community, when yielding certain others, in order that public government should have being, shows, rather what would be desirable than what we actually accomplish, in securing such rights; rights which Jefferson and others appropriately styled "inalienable." They should be inalienable, yet sad experience has not proved them to be so always.

Nevertheless, it may be well to claim in our fundamental proposition of government, that all men are created equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights, and among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Perhaps the more truthful proposition is however, that all are entitled to equal consideration under the law; and that no law should ever be Constitutional which defied or ignored such a right. Ages have passed since human government began, and for centuries all forms of government have in the nature of the case, been modifications of some preceding form. Ours is no exception. We cannot begin *de novo*, and ordain a perfect form of Democratic government; and even if we could do so to-day, to-morrow would demand some change. Our people will always be satisfied with that kind of government which they feel the least. Just as the finest and best constructed engine makes the least noise, so the best government jars the least among the daily avocations of the people.

Acknowledging the advisability of change from a defective to a more perfect form; to one better adapted to the advanced condition of the country, when the defects become glaring, yet in changing, much care should be exercised. "Governments long established should not be changed for light or transient causes."

Our experiment of self government, as it is commonly called, is by far the grandest known to history; what there may have been prior to any records which exist we can only conjecture; but there is reasonable ground for assuming that the present status of mankind is essentially different from what it could have been at any former period. Even if we should yet receive reliable records of governments existing long antecedent to our present histories, it is doubtful whether we could derive any material aid in shaping for ourselves the best government for to-day. We must rely upon ourselves, and upon our own experience. Not that the experiences of older governments is to be ignored; but that our peculiar circumstances, which have now been accumulating for a century, are so many, and so commanding, as to override, as it were, all the European and Asiatic experiences, leaving us, *sui generis*, with our American experiences; which we cannot, if we would ignore.

The most striking and the most important of all our American experiences is, that a large standing army in time of peace, is not only not a necessity, but that it is an unmitigated evil. There are peoples in Europe who feel that large standing armies are great taxes upon the laboring men; that is, upon the body of the people; but there are circumstances operating there to prevent, or at least delay the general disbandment of European standing armies; though probably at some period in the future, this stupendous relic of barbarism will disappear, even there. We certainly have reason to congratulate ourselves that we are surrounded by the circumstances which have enabled us to advance that far; although we still retain a nest-egg, with thousands of military hens now ready to fill the nest to order. But for "Lo, the poor Indian!" and the Radical party, even our present army of some twenty-five thousand, costing our citizens many million yearly, might be reduced to a nominal figure, or totally abolished. Why not?

The people the other day spoke a few words into the ears of those who can hear. The words are few and simple. "We are tired of being humbugged and abused, and of paying for it too. We need no powerful central government, and we do not intend to permit it. Government is instituted here for the good of the citizens, the citizens are not to be made hewers of wood and drawers of water to men calling themselves 'the Government,' or 'the Administration,' or any other high sounding title, signifying that they are anything more than the people's servants." These few words cover much of the ground. There are other things, which it requires no prophet to foretell must come to pass, when the people, through honest representation, shall have resumed the control of that which for some years has been beyond it, namely, their own government.

We think very much of the national and State demoralization has been the natural child of exhorbitant salaries of public officers, compared with the work they have done. The vast increase in the number of officers is also the offspring of high salaries. Human nature cannot withstand such temptation; and the inevitable consequence, has followed, of the most unlimited national State, and municipal extravagance; to the ruin of public and private morality; and this at the expense of our burdened workmen, all over the Union.

When we look back to the days when Benjamin Franklin carried the Post Office in his big hat and compare it with the Post Office Building mania, with its *Mullett*-head of to-day, amazement! is scarcely the sufficient word to express what should be the feeling of sensible men. True the business of the country has grown to vast proportions, and something larger than a hat is needed even for Pittsburgh; but it is not necessary that costly palaces should be erected in every city, for the purpose of making fat jobs for contractors, and to afford roosting places for an army of officeholders.

Why should the country be burdened with grand custom-houses, costing millions upon millions? Are not these, too, chiefly arranged so as to accommodate a horde of highly paid officeholders; all of whom, if possible, are to be forced to contribute to sustain a particular political party? Our Government has run into too much officeholding; and there is too much preying upon the labors of the citizens by these stereotyped persons. The Government is too rich, and the people are too poor. Come what may, President Grant makes sure of his $50,000 per annum, however much the people suffer. Too large a percentage of our people is fed and clothed, and petted and spoiled, in office. An honest Congress can and should reform this to a considerable extent. Meanness and illiberality should not belong to our Government, or our people. Neither should extravagance. What Congress may not be able to do, may have to be done through a national Convention. Our government must be simplified, and brought back nearer to the people, instead of being raised over their heads, as designed by Radicalism. No more military Presidents. We have had a surfeit in Grant.

The "dead Democracy" will have something to say in the future respecting these sores upon the body politic. Hitherto we could only protest against the political usurpations, which have followed one upon the heels of another under the auspices of Radicalism. The day is at hand when the party of honest intentions and fair play will have power to act, as well.

What a labor is before the people of the United States! To undo the terrible evils which wicked legislation has brought upon the land, North and South; and to heal the wounds inflicted by the most heartless crew that has ever disgraced any country. It can be done. It must be done. The South must be made free. No suzerainty of States must be permitted; and not one man of all the base leaders who have put our country into its present deplorable condition, should be left in public office.

Our government can be made and maintained to work for the good of the whole, and not for the benefit of the few merely; and it is the duty of the Democratic party representing the majority of the people of the United States, to insist upon such measures as will most speedily lead to this result. No honest man of any party can find fault with such proper action; and as the dishonest appear to be in the minority, they will be compelled to yield. It is fated. Let the order of the day be—honest men in every office, moderate salaries, no per centages, no supernumerary officers, the smallest possible army, no overawing of voters by bayonets; let States be States; and no centralization; already we have had too much of that. Simplify the government, and cut down its expenses. Let reason prevail.

THE Commercial of Thursday states—

When are the beneficial changes and good times, which Democratic victories were to inaugurate, to appear? They seem to have been postponed for the present. . . . The people are anxiously waiting for those flush and easy times promised us if the Democrats carried the election.

The same paper, of the same day, replies:

On this day of Thanksgiving, looking back over the past year, Americans can hardly fail to perceive many grounds of thankfulness to the most High. . . . Time are dull enough, no doubt, but indications of a revival of business in the not remote future are by no means lacking.

Phillip drunk and Phillip sober.

A WELL-KNOWN Democrat of Central New York, being on the eve of taking a journey to Cincinnati last week, asked ex-Governor Seymour what he should say to political friends there. Mr. Seymour replied, "Call on Mr. Pendleton, and say to him for me that he is the coming man in 1876."—Syracuse Journal.

Had Mr. Pendleton's advice been followed in 1868, and since, in the administration of national affairs the larger portion of the national debt might have been paid ere now, the late panic avoided, and all our manufacturing interests been flourishing, instead of being prostrate. We are very much inclined to think that Mr. Seymour has placed the proper estimate upon Mr. Pendleton.

A VERY long and very respectable call is that signed by the citizens of the Twenty-third Congressional District, inviting Mr. Robert P. Nevin to allow his name to be used as a candidate to fill the vacancy in Congress when Mr. McJunkin resigns, and shows how highly he is held in the estimation of those where he is best known. The compliment has been worthily bestowed.

JAMES W. LICK, the nephew of James Lick, the San Francisco millionaire and philanthropist, has commenced suit against James Lick and the trustees of the Lick estate, to recover $40,000 claimed to be due him for services performed fram 1852 up to March last. In his complaint he charges that he was employed to work for his uncle, that he was to receive such compensation as his services were reasonably worth. The terms of his agreement were very vague and indefinite, being simply that he should continue his employment as long as he might see fit, and when the employment ceased he should be paid according to the value of his services. In March last he discontinued working for James Lick and presented his little bill, which his uncle declined to pay. Judge Belden granted a temporary injunction against the sale of the Lick property, and summonses have been issued calling upon the trustees to show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent until the case is tried.

THE stave and keg factory belonging to Sutliff, Stubbs & Co., at Fredonia, Mercer county, was destroyed by fire on Monday night.

MINOR NOTES.

WE have had Grant, the "tanner," and Wilson, the "shoemaker," and now we have the "last" of the Radical party!

THE Vermont State Senate have passed a bill imposing a tax of one-half of one per cent, on the deposits in all trust companies.

THE Detroit Tribune, (Rep.) declares that the latest Administration internal improvement scheme is simply a flimsy excuse for robbing the Treasury.

THE Knoxville Chronicle says the programme of the Tennessee Democrats is to elect Gov. John C. Brown to the United States Senate, "out of sheer spite to Andrew Johnson."

Now that the elections are over in the South most of the troops there have been withdrawn by orders from Washington. So dismal is the state of affairs that even Laudaulet Williams acquiesced.

THE Trenton (N. J.) True American announces that Rev. Dr. Scarborough has notified the committee appointed to wait on him of his acceptance of the Bishopric of the Diocese of New Jersey.

A LARGE and assorted lot of second-hand Governors can now be supplied at easy terms to Commonwealths which are a little short of statesman. Address orders either to New Orleans or Little Rock.

IN Philadelphia, heavy taxes are driving the citizens out of town; it is no longer a cheap place of residence, and even its factories are moving away to Wilmington and Chester. New York is not the only city of high taxes.—Brooklyn Express.

GERRITT SMITH has just given $10,000 to Hamilton College, making $20,000 bestowed by him during the year. The money is given for the general uses of the college. Mr. Smith graduated there some fifty years ago.

THE Official Reports made to the State Board of Agriculture of the State of Kansas show that seventeen counties, in which 158,000 acres were planted in corn last spring, have not produced a bushel, and that there is a population of 15,000 who are wholly destitute. The crops were destroyed by grasshoppers.

THE California law provides that accused parties may be present at the selection of a grand jury, and may challenge persons who are drawn, for cause. The San Francisco Bulletin says that this provision has given rise to a "board of grand jury brokers" in that city who will undertake to shape any grand jury to suit the views of their employers.

THE Courier-Journal says: One of the war worn veterans who will be called upon to cease to write for the Philadelphia Press on the 31st of December, thus wails: "Times have changed, and, under the rule of the Democratic party, the honors of the Commonwealth will no longer fall on those who labored and fought for it in the hour of its peril."

THE vote of Alabama, for Governor, was declared by the Legislature, last Friday, and compares with the vote in 1872 as follows:

Governor, 1874.		Governor, 1872.	
Houston, D...	107,118	Herndon, D..	81,371
Lewis, Rep...	93,928	Lewis, Rep...	89,868
Total....	201,046	Total.....	171,239
Dem. maj.....	13,190	Rep. maj.....	8,497

THE Atchison Champion says: "About the smallest, meanest, most disfraceful thing that we have ever known the council of this city to be guilty of, was the action of that body on Monday evening, in striking from the appropriation ordinance the item of $13 50 to pay for the powder used in firing a salute in honor of the president of the United States on the occasion of his recent visi to this city."

ACCORDING to the Nashville Union, Jack McWhirter, a colored resident about seventy years of age, recently applied to the County Court Clerk for a license to marry. Drawing his pocket-book to ante up the requiste $2,25, he said that, old as he was, he had always been a Democrat and proposed to pay his license with "Democratic money," whereupon he took from his purse $2,25 in specie and cheerfully parted with it to the obliging clerk.

THE supreme court of Indiana has just rendered a decision excluding negro children from the public schools in that state. Under the state constitution and the laws of Indiana, which the judges claim are not in conflict with the Fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, negroes are excluded from the public schools, and the court refuses to violate the State laws for their accommodation. The negroes will carry the case to the supreme court of the United States, where they expect a reversal of this decision.

IN the First South Carolina District, the official vote elects Joseph H. Rainey (Republican negro), to Congress, by 807 majority over Samuel Lee, Democratic negro. So that sensation is spoiled, unless Lee contests the election. The official majority for Wallace, white Republican, over General Kershaw, in the Fourth South Carolina District, is, 2,004, and General Kershaw contests the election. Also General McGowan (Democrat) contests the election of Hoge (Republican) in the Third District.

THE Pittsburgh Commercial seriously and earnestly denies the story going the rounds to the effect that a subterranean fire is raging under Pittsburgh. This intimation that the regions of Pluto were located so near the home of Rutan, Mackey and Errett seems to have troubled the Commercial. The recent fire which raged above ground with such terrible effect to the Commercial's friends was quite enough for it, without encouraging fire from without the bosom of the earth.—Lancaster Intelligencer.

THE St. Louis Democrat is surprised that Judge Poland should deny the truth of the interview said to have been had with him by reporters of that city. It says the remarks credited to Judge Poland in the interview published in its columns were made to a reporter in the presence of two witnesses, and adds: "If the eminent old donkey is ashamed of what he said, he might easily withdraw it without imputing misrepresentation to this or other St. Louis papers."

BANKRUPTS, or those asking the benefits of the Bankrupt law, cannot be too careful in reviewing their business transactions for the three months preceding the date of their application. On Monday last, at New York, Frederick Neuber and Adolph Hofstadt were arrested on a charge, made by a creditor, of selling good obtained from the latter on credit within three months of their filing a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, otherwise than by a regular sale, thereby committing acts of fraudulent bankruptcy. They were held in $5,000 bail each

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR, in a recent letter to a friend, says: "You will see by the papers that I am not a candidate for the office of United States Senator. I have made up my mind that if a man who has reached the age of 60 is not as influential out of office as he can be in official position, he has failed to make a good character and record. At and after that age he should hold an unselfish relation to affairs. I mean to take an interest in public affairs and to serve my country to the extent of my abilities, but I shall do so in a private station. If my experience or counsels or exertions are of any value, they will be given to uphold those principles which I deem to be right."

SUCH schemes, produced in a paper of the intelligence of the Washington Republican, would, of course, be hardly worth notice by rational men if it were not for two things: the first is, that we have a President who makes the Republican his organ, and has "public improvers" like "Boss" Shepherd for his friends and companions, and who invites a man on trial for a criminal offense of a grave character to a reception at his official residence while the court is sitting and the case pending. The second is, that the leaders of the Republican party are men who, as was shown in the inflation debates, are not likely to be deterred by its economical or political monstrosity from taking up any scheme which is likely to keep them in power.—The Nation (Ind).

THE California vintage is now so nearly completed that the papers of that State are already estimating the result. The best authorities agree that it will reach about 10,000,000 gallons, a quantity equal to that raised by all the other States added to the entire bulk of foreign imported wine. Of this amount, the San Francisco Chronicle says five-sixths must either be exported or placed in store, as the entire home consumption, added to that which goes Eastward to be doctored into the likeness of foreign brands, will not exceed 2,000,000 gallons. With reference to the market for the California wines, the Chronicle says:

The taste of the day is in our favor; for, as the years go by, the wines of the Burgundy class grow more and more fashionable, and the white German wines are their only rivals. Here white wines of all are produced in the greatest plenty and purity. A connoisseur cannot tell our hock, bottled in 1868, after its six years' keeping, from the finest of European brandy excepting by its superior fruitiness, and our thinnest and poorest white wines are quite lordly when compared to the cheaper German brands with which the market is stocked. One great California firm has made its debut in the European market already. Another will do so in the early part of the new year and the more that follow suit the better it will be for each and all, as well as for the interest of the State at large.

MR. O. H. HARPEL of Cincinnati will shortly bring out a book entitled "The Poetry of Printerdom," made up of original contributions from all the leading versifying editors of the United States and European countries. It will also contain steel engravings of the leading contributors, and be printed in the most unique style of the typographical art. The edition will be limited.

LITTLE MULLET-HEAD.

BEGS TO BE REINSTATED.

[Chicago Times.]

There was a prospect for a short time of a lively breeze in official circles at Washington. The hard words between Supervising Architect of the Treasury Mullet and Secretary Bristow on Saturday resulted in the resignation of the former. But the resignation was simply intended as a bluff, Mullett being of the opinion that Bristow would not dare to accept it. What was his surprise, therefore, on learning that his resignation had been accepted! He apologized to Mr. Bristow, but that didn't help matters. A resort was then had to the President, who was besought to interfere on behalf of the little big-headed architect. This failed, and Mullett is out in the cold for good. If the President had interfered on behalf of Mullett, it is said that Secretary Bristow would have promptly sent in his resignation. As Mr. Grant could not afford to precipitate a cabinet crisis at this juncture, he concluded to let Mr. Bristow boss his own department as he saw fit.

GRANT'S DRY NURSE.

[Wash. cor. of the Hartford Times.]

General Babcock, who is here styled the Dry Nurse, is a man of force and character, but he has renounced all individuality, in order to keep near his master. It is a small business for a United States officer to be steward of the White House. General Babcock sits in a room adjoining the President's cabinet. He receives cards, and decides who shall be admitted and who refused audience. While thus engaged a messenger will come from the private apartments of Mr. Grant with a message. The Madame wants him to see about hanging a picture, or more tin pans are needed for the kitchen, or the harnesses are out of order, or there is some domestic affair that he must attend to. He also has to keep a close watch upon his liege lord; for that great man is sometimes unfit to be seen, and Gen. Babcock must cover up and conceal the matter. He must also be ready at a moment's notice to accompany the President upon his travels. Now, Babcock has a wife and children. But he forsakes them all to do his master's bidding. He grows fat and rich in the double capacity of President's secretary and steward. Speaking of Gen. B., quite an amusing thing happened last winter in social life. General Babcock's rank in the army is that of major. A distinguished officer, who is on frontier duty, and who ranks Major Babcock, was visiting this city; and Mrs. Babcock called upon the officer's wife, who was staying at the Arlington Hotel. She wrote on her card:

"GENERAL AND MRS. BABCOCK,
for Colonel and Mrs.——"

When the call was returned, the lady wrote on her card:

"GENERAL AND MRS.——,
for Major and Mrs. Babcock."

CLEVELAND.

Schooners Ashore.

CLEVELAND, October 29.—The schooner Lightguard, owned and sailed by Captain McCormick of Milwaukee, loaded with wheat from Chicago to Oswego, went ashore east of the piers last night about ten o'clock. The crew got ashore safely. The vessel lies in a good position, and unless the wind increases can be got off with but little loss. The vessel and barge is insured.

The schooner Thomas Gawn, Capt. Wallace, loaded with iron ore, attempted to enter this port this evening, but missed entrance to the harbor and was obliged to let go her anchors to save her from going ashore. She is now riding a short distance west of the piers, and will probably be brought in in the morning without damage.

The schooner J. M. Foster, owned in this city, is ashore at Ashtabula harbor. The crew is safe.

SEVERED.

Long year have rolled since last we met,
Our paths have led in foreign ways,
To-night with lingering fond regret,
I go in thought to those dear days.
Then side by side we wandered long,
The brooklet's brink, with flowers o'ergrown
You singing oft a joyous song
Whilst brightly forth the Future shone.

We planned our lives and did not think
That fate would throw a single dart;
We stood upon its very brink—
Then backward drew with fitful start.
"Farewell" was said: with weary feet
We turned; each on a separate way;
The years might bring us mem'ries sweet,
But we were strangers from that day.

You may have found it for the best:
As sitting by your fire-side bright,
You muse: your sorrows all at rest,
Upon the things of yore, to-night.
But I can ne'er with folded hands
Sit down and picture all the pain
Since then my heart well understands
That true its love has been in vain.

So on this dreary earth I roam,
An alien from each cherished spot,
With no kind voice to welcome home
My face, by time and care o'erwrought,
But then when stormy are all skies,
I think perchance one tear would fall
If I was dead, from your calm eyes,
At thought of coldness past recall.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

UMBRELLAS.

It is almost a century since the first umbrella made its appearance on Manhattan Island. It was the property of Whitefield, the famous preacher who had brought it with him from Europe, and it attracted the gaze and admiration of ancient Gothamites as it hung one Sabbath morning in the porch of the old church in John street, where the celebrated devine was exhorting. This pioneer umbrella had a ring at the top by which it was usually carried on the finger when furled, and by which it could be hung up within door; and it had a stout wooden handle, terminating in a round point, to rest on the ground.

Ambition to possess umbrellas fired the souls of many of Whitefield's hearers; but as it had been in London, it at first required some courage for a practicing Maccaroni to appear around the aristocratic Bowling Green bearing an umbrella. The cloak at the time was the only recognized and respectable shelter from the storm.

By and by, however, good Gotham house-wives defied the winter showers underneath "the umbrella's oily shed" but a gentleman of the name of Beekman was the first masculine exquisite who, braving laughter and sarcasm, accustomed ancient Knickerbockers to the sight of man carrying that useful contrivance. An old chronicle of the time says, respecting Beekman. 'When it rained a small parapluie defended his face and wig; thus he was always prepared to enter into any company without impropriety or the appearance of negligence. And he was the first man who ventured to walk the streets of New York with an umbrella over his head; after carrying one nearly thirty years he saw them come into general use.

Our fashionable belles who pride themselves on their exquisitely beautiful umbrellas will probably be surprised to learn that their great great grandmothers entirely outrivalled them in the gorgeousness of this now necessary portion of a lady's out door attire. Anciently the gushing dames of Gotham flaunted along Broadway below Canal street with umbrellas composed exteriorly of feathers in imitation of the plumage of water-birds. Radiating from the ring at the top there would be presented all the burnished bronze to be seen on the breast of members of the gallinaceous and wading fowl, the inside lined with white silk and the handle carved ivory. Nothing in the shape of parasol or umbrella at the present day approaches these ches d'œuvre of the ancient craftmen.

A TERRIBLE MURDER.

THE PERILS OF RAILROAD TRAVELING ON THE CONTINENT.

The London Times' correspondent at Vienna, writing on the 6th instant, says:

"The public have been not a little startled by the news which arrived from Moravia on Tuesday last, that on the night before a passenger had been found in a second-class carriage of the night mail between Brunn and Prerau with his throat cut and his pockets rifled of their contents. From letters found on his person it has been ascertained that the deceased, a man of about sixty, was the owner of a spirit refinery in Brauek, Ernest Katscher by name, a man very much esteemed and known to be wealthy. He had gone in the morning to Brunn to see his daughter, who was married there and to transact business and was on his way home by the 11:15 p. m. train. The deceased had been seen in the restaurant of the station before the departure of the train. There were those who had seen him count a considerable sum of money and bank notes, and look over a quantity of State bonds and other stock. The body was found by the guard at the station of Cropin, close to Prerau. It was still warm, showing that the deed had only just been perpetrated. At the bottom of the carriage was found a pocket-knife with a blade of some three inches long, and only moderately sharpened. The deceased must have been lying down, and was probably asleep, for he had taken off his boots. Yet he must have awoke and attempted resistance, for he had cuts and scratches in the face, while his wrists were grazed. He had been robbed of everything of value about him except a golden bracelet, which he had bought in Brunn. The guard was the first to supply a clew. He remembered a small, dark man, in a long gray overcoat and a soft felt hat, who had a third class ticket and attempted to get into the second class carriage where Katscher was seated when the train started."

The clue thus given was followed with such diligence that the murderer was arrested on the afternoon of the next day at a place called Prossuitz, and as evidence of his guilt was found in his possession, he at once made a full confession.

"His name is Leopold Freund, an Israelite native of the town of Treucriu, in the north of Hungary. He had been for a short time at one of the cafes of Brunn, but had to leave. According to his confession, he was very 'hard up,' and was determined to have money at any price. He was ready, as he said, to kill any man to attain this object. He had seen Katscher showing his pocket book at the railway station, and dogged him. He only had a few florins, and had therefore had to husband his means. This was the reason that he only took his ticket repeatedly for short distances—a circumstance which first directed suspicion against him. He ould not do the deed the first time he went into the compartment with Katscher, for the second-class compartments communicate with each other on the top, and there was another man in the next compartment who got out at Nezamisslitz. Katscher was asleep when he returned, having taken another ticket; and so successful was his first stab with the pocket-knife that it cut the man's throat right through, so that he could not utter a cry, which might have been heard by the guard, who was in his box on the very same carriage behind. Still, the man was not dead. He tried to resist till a second cut finished him. When the train slackened its pace at the station of Kojetin, the murderer got out through the carriage window on the opposite side, and, favored by the darkness, got away."

THE GREAT FIRE AT CRONSTADT.

A St. Petersburg letter, dated November 5, says: "The great fire at Cronstadt is still the universal topic of conversation here. Cronstadt, as everybody knows, is on an island at the very mouth of the river Neva. How, therefore, a fire in such a place can be allowed to spread so as to destroy the dwelling-places of from 10,000 to 15,000 people puzzles many wise men here. The local paper, the Cronstadt Boten, of to-day gives the following details: 'Nine squares of blocks of houses, including the Gostinni Dwor, or Bazaar, have been completely destroyed. The mass of houses, thus laid in ashes were inhabited by 15,000 people. The buildings consisted of one hundred and one wooden and eighteen stone houses, one church, two chapels, fifty shops in the Gostinni Dwor, and seventy-eight shops attached to the marine barracks.' It will, perhaps, not appear so extraordinary that a considerable part of Cronstadt has been destroyed by fire when it is remembered that it has not yet been supplied with any civilized system of waterworks. People who require water in Cronstadt have to fetch it from the river which washes its shores, and as such an operation can hardly keep pace with the demand in case of a conflagration it is only astonishing that the result has not been more disastrous. The Minister of the Interior has sent 3,000 roubles as a first installment of government help; committees are being formed for private subscriptions, and the rich of St. Petersburg will no doubt give liberal contributions. But the misery and destitution, according to all accounts, seem great; the frost and sleet which are now setting in will be hard to bear, and I therefore rejoice to hear that steps are about to be taken to obtain aid in England also. Cronstadt, as the principal port of Russia, has many claims on English sympathies and Russians particularly appreciate any manifestations of kindly feelings from other nations. A great concert, of which Nilsson is to be the star, will be given next Sunday for the benefit of the houseless of Cronstadt, and I hope for their sakes that the result will be brilliant."

CHANGING THE COLOR OF FLOWERS.

An essayist writes: "Flowers of a violet color, when exposed to the fumes of a cigar, assume a green tint, all the more decided in proportion to their original brightness. This is well exemplified in the case of the violet thlaspa, or iberis umbellatta, and of the julienne, or hesperis matronalis. The alteration is due to the ammonia the tobacco. Starting from this point the Italian professor, L. Gabba, has—as we learn from the French Central Society of Horticulture—made a series of experiments in order to determine the effect of ammonia on the colors of various plants. Pouring a little ammonia into a plate, and placing a funnel over it, the professor inserts the flower in the tube of the latter. In this way blue, violet, and purple flowers become of a fine green color; deep carmine-colored flowers, such as pinks, become black; white blossoms yellow, and so on; but the most curious effects are produced on parti-colored flowers, such as red and white, when the former color is changed to green and the latter becomes yellow. Another remarkable example was that of the fuchsias with white and red flowers, which became yellow, blue and green. When the colors have been thus changed, if the blossom be dipped in pure water it will retain the artificial color for several hours, and will afterwards return gradually to its natural tint. Another curious observation of Professor Gabba is that asters, which are naturally without scent, acquire an aromatic odor under the influence of ammonia. The same flowers of a violet color become red when sprinkled with water containing nitric acid; and if enclosed in a wooden box and exposed to the action of hydro-chloric acid gas, will in six hours become of a fine carmine color, which they will preserve if first dried in a dark place and kept dry in the shade."

THE OYSTER SUPPLY INEXHAUSTIBLE.

The St. Michaels, Md., Comet says: A gentleman who has much experience in catching oysters, and who for years has been familiar with every oyster ground in the Chesapeake Bay, in conversation on the subject of the extinction of the oysters a few days ago, said that a new world must be discovered to feed with oysters before the supply in the Chesapeake and tributaries would be sensibly diminished. He further stated that the statistics in a late Patent office report showed that the increase of one oyster in one year would load his vessel three times, and his vessel carried two thousand bushels.

AN HISTORICAL SNAKE STORY.

Gen. Ranney in his address before the St. Louis Historical Society said: In 1818-19 Mayor Long, United States Topographical Engineer Department, built a steamboat at Pittsburgh for exploring western waters to the Yellowstone River, naming the boat Western Engineer. On the stern, running from the keel, was the image of a huge serpent, painted black, its mouth red, and tongue the color of a live coal; the steam escaped through the mouth of this image. The Indians looked upon it with great wonder and astonishment. They declared it was the power of the Great Spirit, and said the big snake carried the boat on its back. Some were afraid to go near the machinery. The steamer was in command of Lieutenant Swift. though not swift, but as a means of exploration she was a success. She was a side wheeler, and the first to ascend the Upper Missouri.

A BENEDICTION.

He held her hand one minute in his own;
Murmured, through parted lips, "God help you Sweet;"
Left her alone, and in his vacant place
The twilight stole with soft and noiseless feet.

He passed away through dewy garden paths,
Flooded with waves of moonlight, weird and white;
And mystic scent of leaf-veiled lilac bloom,
Waiting its incense to the soul of night.

Between the setting and the rising sun,
Adrift her spirit wandered, till the day
Woke the new story of a life began
Out of the grave of one that slipped away.

A twilight life, of gentle thought and deed,
Of selfless purpose, and reliant prayer;
A spirit moving in the misty light
Of springtide perfume on the evening air.

Standing alone, her life was doubly blest,
By this dead love, and love of sorrow born;
Till tender Death sang all her soul to rest,
And merged spring twilight in the summer morn.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA'S BOOK.

The Shah of Persia, following in the footsteps of the Grand Duke Alexis and other distinguished travelers, has written a book of his travels, which differs from the works of other royal persons, in this important particular, that, though not profound, it is remarkably funny. Though the book is written in Persian, the names of places and persons are printed in Roman characters in the Shah's very peculiar style. His Majesty speaks of his visits to Lorenson Sahib (Sir Henry Rawlinson) on board the Vigilant, which is commanded by Captain McClintock, "known through his several voyages to the Northpole Islands." He admires the ship much, and the good things he got to eat on board more. In fact considerable space in the book, which consists of 208 quarto pages, is devoted to the praises of the dinners and banquets at which the author was entertained. After alluding briefly to the visit to "Sheslhurst" (Chiselhurst) he pays this very handsome compliment to England and the English:

"London has some very handsome women; on the countenances of both women and men are depicted nobility, greatness, dignity and strength; it is evident that England is a great nation, the Almighty has to them especially given power and ability, sense, understanding and education; no wonder they have conquered a country like India, and possess considerable colonies in America and other parts of the world."

The Shah seems to have been pleased with his visit to Windsor Castle, where "the Lord Chamberlain, having brought the order of the Jarretiere" (Garter) it was presented to him by the Queen's "own hands." After telling of the good breakfast he had, and of the handsome appearance of the soldiers, and, after describing the Castle and grounds, he pays the Queen this distinguished compliment:

"Her Majesty's age is fifty, but she looks only forty; she has a genial and pleasant countenance."

Apparently with the idea of giving a salutary hint to his own subjects, his Majesty informs his readers that

"The people of London think very much of their police; anybody that shows any disrespect to the police must be killed."

The visit to "Cnid Hall" (Guildhall), where "the Lord Mayor lives," and where all the people drink "Tos" (toasts), and the trip to "Volvitch" (Woolwich) all come in for a share of attention, and of his visit to the opera His Majesty remarks:

"There was a great crowd; Patti, one of the celebrated European singers, had been expressly brought from Paris; she sang very well; she is a very handsome woman; she took a long price to come to London. There was also Albani, a Canadian, of America, who sang very well and performed well."

The Shah is not quite successful in an attempt to enlighten those of his subjects who can read even Persian on English politics, of which the royal writer seems to know about as much as a cow does of conic sections.

He went to Lord Russell, "who, although so old, has still a strong intellect, and belongs to the Vigh (Whig) party." For the enlightenment of his Persian readers he goes on: "It is necessary that it should be explained what Whig is. All the Ministers of the English government are divided in two parts. The party which is now in office is that of the Whigs; at their head are Lord Gladstone as Prime Minister, and Lord Granville as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and other Ministers. The other party, which thinks contrary to the former, is called Tory; at its head are Disraeli and Lord Derby and others. Whenever the former party gets removed from office all the Ministers and others are replaced by others of the second party."

This at least can be said of the work from which we have had the above extracts, viz.: That the Shah has clearly written it "all by himself," and, moreover, that he has shown but little more ignorance of England than M. Sardou and many English writers have shown of America.

PARISIAN TOILETS.

Lucy H. Hooper writes that the dresses worn by Croizette in "Le Demi Monde," though only two in number, are singularly elegant. The first one, a walking dress, consisted of a long trained skirt of crimson velvet drawn in three puffs just below the waist. With this was worn a tight-fitting, crimson velvet jacket, bordered around the basque and sleeves and up the front with a broad band of black fur. The second dress was a dinner toilet, purely white throughout, without a tinge of color. The underskirt was of satin, the skirt falling in a long train behind, and drawn in large puffs placed sideways, the bottom of the skirt being finished behind by a wide flounce; it was trimmed in front with a series of narrow flounces and puffs. Over this was worn a dress of brocaded crepe de chine, bordered with light, feathery-looking silk fringe, and drawn in graceful drapery across the front to the left side, where it was caught up in folds. This overdress was cut up to the waist at the right side, and caught together with satin bows. A drapery of crepe de chine was fastened to the left shoulder of the corsage, which was of satin and was low in the neck and slightly pointed before and behind. The beautiful arms of the actress were bare to the shoulder, and she wore a necklace composed of three rows of large and very beautiful pearls. A single bow of white ribbon on her dark hair completed this singularly pure looking and effective toilet.

A COUPLE were married recently, aged respectively 12 and 13 years, at Gouldtown, Mich. When last seen they were quarreling over a pound of mixed candies, and the bride was heard to mutter threats of obtaining a divorce.

ICE SIGNALS IN THE NORTH ATLANTIC.

A very beautiful and useful system of ice signaling has been recently adopted by one of the Canadian steamship lines, which promises to give great safety and security to passengers crossing the Atlantic. The company has issued to all its commanders an ice chart and tallying ice signals, by the use of which steamers passing each other can learn when and where dangerous bergs and ice fields have been encountered. The ice chart is divided into degrees of longitude and half degrees of latitude, nearly making squares, each of which has a separate literal designation. This in each section of the chart consists of two letters representing two flags of the commercial code, and when the corresponding flags are hoisted by a steamer they indicate to the passing ship the exact position of the ice met. The ensign hoisted above these means berg ice and the Union Jack field ice likely to imperil navigation. The flags are, of course, only serviceable in the day time; but at night the signals are made by means of Colomb's Chatham lamp. The whole system is one of extreme simplicity, both in the chart and code, and easily enables any steamer, after passing through the ice near Newfoundland, to communicate to the steamer approaching it the precise place of the peril, and, therefore, the imminent necessity of extreme caution in nearing that point.

A BERLIN CONCERT.

A correspondent of the Jewish Messenger writing from Berlin says: "It is too warm to go to the theatre, but it is cooler in the concert-haus, where gather Berlin's beauty and chivalry to hear Professor Brenner and his orchestra. At seven the concert begins; at ten it is ended, and the three hours are enjoyed by the vast audience. With what avidity will the Berliner listen to Beethoven's 'Sonata Pathetique' and eat 'roast beef' at the same instant. The popping of beer bottles keep time with Strauss's 'Neu Vienna,' and long-haired virtuosi discuss Wagner and smoke their Groschen cigars in the same breath. And amid the smoke and music demure Fraulein or more sedate Frau will take out her darning-needles and mend Hans's stocking, or hem a handkerchief for herself. The plainest costumes are the style; men and women wear their every-day dress, and gloves are laid aside. The music is not equal to Thomas's at the Central Park Garden; there is more noise than melody. Brenner is a vivacious conductor, taller and stouter than Thomas, and waving his baton with furious energy. At times, when his own compositions are on the programme, he plays a violin, but the master's touch cannot be heard amid the crashing of the orchestra."

SLIGHTLY MIXED.

The Pittsfield Eagle says that in a horse case the other day, the lawyer was questioning a witness in reference to the animal's habit and disposition. "Have you ever driven her?" he was asked. "I have," was the reply. "Was there any one with you at the time?" was the next question. "There was a lady with me," the witness answered, and he blushed a little. "Was she a good driver?" was the next question, the lawyer referring to the animal, but the witness understanding that he meant the lady. "She was," he replied. "Was she gentle and kindy?" asked the legal limb, and the reply was in the affirmative, though the witness, still thinking of the lady, looked a little surprised. "She didn't kick?" was the next interrogation and a decisive "No," was the answer. "She didn't rear up or kick over the traces, or put her hind feet through the dashboard, or try to run away or act ugly, or"—the witness was boiling over with indignation by this time, and interrupted the lawyer with "Do you mean the horse or the lady?" "I mean the mare we're talking about," thundered the counsel. "Oh!" was the response, "I thought you meant the gal." And with this explanation the pursuit of justice was resumed.

A JILTED LOVER IN 1750.

The way a jilted lover revenged himself a hundred and twenty years ago may serve as a warning—See the General Advertiser, May 15, 1750:—"Whereas on Sunday, April 12, 1750, there was seen in Cheapside, between the hours of four and five in the afternoon, a young gentleman dressed in a light colored overcoat, with a blue waistcoat, trimmed with silver lace, along with a young lady dressed in mourning, going toward St. Martin's near Aldersgate. This is therefore to acquaint the said gentleman (as a friend) to be as expeditious as possible in the affair, lest otherwise he should unhappily meet with the same disappointment at last, by another stepping in in the meantime, as a young gentleman has been lately served by the aforesaid young lady, who, after a courtship of these four months last past, and that with her own approbation, and in the most public manner possible; and with the utmost honor as could possibly become a gentleman. Take this, sir, only as a friendly hint. I am yours, Timothy Hint. This announcement appears to be one of a series, in various forms."

ARTIFICIAL NESTS.

One of the methods adopted by the authorities of Paris for the encouragement of birds in the parks of that city is the manufacture and placing of artificial nests so cunningly constructed that each variety of bird will recognize its home at once, and suppose it to be the vacated mansion of a bird family just moved out. These nests are made by women, and *L'Illustration* says "They make up for the thieving and quarrelsome sparrow," the titmouse, the warbler, the kingfisher, the chaffinch, cuckoo, blackbird, magpie, and others. Three thousand of these nests have been put up, the plan having been suggested by a Professor of the Jardin des Plantes.

THE Duke of Edinburgh's baby has already begun to taste some of the sweets of royalty, having received a great number of nice presents from his royal relations, including a cradle in silver filigree, lined with pink silk, pink curtains, covered with white lace, held up by an elegantly chiseled pole, with a charming baby face looking out from a knot of pink ribbons.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.]

A POET.

There is a poetry wild as wintry blast,
Bleak with the snows of a Boreal clime,
Surging as seas by storm-clouds overcast,
And breaking in its wrath the bands of rhyme.
This the fierce harp of Ossian flings abroad
In strains that with the world-tossed spirits well accord.

There is a poetry warm with vernal smiles,
Clear as the chiming of a marriage bell,
Cherry as virgin childhood's blithesome wiles,
And true as tenderest thoughts the tongue can tell.
The minstrel touch of Schiller sweeps the lyre
That throws of scintillations of celestial fire.

There is a poetry soft with summer dew,
Sweet with the scent of roses newly blown,
Ere noon tide's sunny sheen is wholly through,
Or Ceres all her golden grain has sown.
Tuneful the chords of Petrarch's Orpheon lute,
That like his native land blooms with ambrosial fruit.

There is a poetry born of harvest hours,
Ripe as the gleaners' sheaves in fert'lest field,
Rich as the nectar of Olympian flowers,
Luscious with welcome autumn's choicest yield.
Only the voice of seraphs can enhance
Th'Euterpean tones trilled by the "Mistress of the Manse."

DAVID G. ADEE.

ENGLISH SCENERY.

HOW NATURE IS CROWDED OUT OF THE BRITISH ISLES—DIRTY STREAMS—THE GREEN WATERS OF THE DEE.

[E. S. Natal in the December Atlantic.]

I have never been so struck with the sublimity of great cities as in August eventides in the depths of dog-days. At such an hour, when in London, I used to go to Trafalgar square. Instead of the usual paltry plots of grass, that square has a broad floor of stone, which immensely enhances its impressiveness. Only a few weary feet broke the stillness of the place. The golden clouds of dust choked the vistas of the streets. Silently out of their grimy mouths the fountains glided. I heard all round the desolate roar of the city. The granite column seemed borne upward, and to swim in the air, and Nelson from its summit looked far away to Egypt and the Nile.

Art is stronger than nature in the old countries. Nowhere in England do you ever get well out of London; the town inflames the island to its extremities. London is strong as disease is strong. Many a time, swinging about the streets in "the gondola of London", the hansom cab, I have wondered that so great a place should be so *low*, should have so little height. The inequalities on the surface of an orange, we are told, vastly exaggerate the hills and valleys of the globe. London is scarcely higher than if the surface of the earth upon which it lies had been scratched with a file. Yet so potent has it been to change the entire face of that part of the world which it dominates!

Nature has been chased out of England into the sea. In Europe, man is scarcely conscious of the presence of nature. Here, nature is scarcely conscious of the presence of man. Perhaps, indeed, on our Atlantic border, she is just waking to a sense that her rest is broken by the foot of the intruder. But in England nature has been quite subjugated. The fence and furrow are everywhere. You find yourself by a lonely tarn at the bottom of a sweet-breathing ravine, and you say, "Surely here is something primeval;" but you have only to look up to where the sharp back of the mountain cuts the sky, to see a stone fence riding it with a giddy tenacity, and holding on for dear life,. We miss the feelings with which newer and wilder scenes inspire us. English scenery is always pleasing, perhaps the most agreeable for any common condition of mind that can be found. Nowhere is there such a pretty country to have picnics in. What wind so careless as that which fans the cheeks of August tourists, whose table is spread half-way up some hill-side in Devon? In the morning, when the youth of the day supplements the age of nature, then we see the English landscape in its best. The air is sweet and the sod greener than elsewhere, and the foldings of the hills and hollows are lovely and surprising. But the beauty is for the eye; it fails to touch the heart. This seemed to be true even of the scenery in Wales. It was very impressive. The Welsh mountains were very old; the wind of the heather wandered gravely from the sweet, sad fields of the most distant past; the verdure of the margin of that shining estuary that sets up to Dollgelly, through the greenest green, is enriched by the yellow of the buttercups.

The streams of England are unclean. Waters that the poets have made famous smell abominably. Consider the task the poets would have, to immortalize all the running waters of our Atlantic slope. Unsung, unnamed even, with pure noises they hasten to their river-beds. For many miles by the railway which traverses North Wales, the Dee brawls along with a tumult of green waters. From the car window it looked enticing, and I thought I would stay over a day at Llangollen and walk along the banks. At Llangollen is The Hand, over which presides a gentle and unique landlady, who carries a bunch of keys, and greets you with that curious cramp of the knees called a courtesy. (If you would see a courtesy, you must go to England very soon, for the radicals will have put a stop to it in a year or two more.) There was hanging in the coffee-room a picture of Sir William Somebody, the great man of the neighborhood. His left arm he rested upon the withers of a great black hunter, while his wife, buxom and beautiful, leaned upon the other. Some happy dogs were playing about his feet. There were two or three more engravings of the kind well known to frequenters of English inns. Upon a table in the middle of the room were the cold meats, the pies, the tarts, the custards, and the berries. In the corner, a lunch was spread for two collegians who were traveling with their tutor. All this you saw to the music of the old blind harper, who sat just outside the door, by the high clock in the windy hall. Here, too, was the prettiest girl I saw in Wales. She told me she was sixteen, and I believed her. You talk of strawberries and cream,—a namby-pamby and silly expression,—she was blackberries and cream. She was there with her brother Arthur, a youth two years older than herself, the guide, philosopher, and financier of the party; the pair were the children of a Bristol music teacher. We lunched together, and the girl cut the pie with her own hands. She had been twice to London. When I asked her where she stayed when she came there, she said, "At Mr. Hawkins'," as if that were enough. Was there ever such a delightful answer!

I tell this because it is only fair to Llangollen that I should. Any little nameless stream in the Shenandoah valley is better known than the Dee. But in the tavern near there would have been no landlady with the keys, nor the really good music of the harper, nor the table spread with tarts and berries, nor very likely the pretty girl. The green waters of the Dee, cool and clean enough a few rods off, I found when I came nearer, washing over noisome, stinking rocks. I followed the slipping banks a mile or so, and then took the macademized road that runs above the river. I very soon found my way back to the inn, and went with Andrew and his sister to a village entertainment. We sat upon the front bench, and saw a burlesque of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, performed by four metropolitan stars, upon a stage eight feet by twelve.

I have spoken of art as strong and nature as weak in the Old World. In scenes in which art and nature mingle, England, I suppose, is unsurpassed. The little I saw of rural England was mainly on Sundays, and then I could rarely get far away from London. There are influences which nature appears to borrow from society. The Christian Sunday seems to impart to the pristine beauty of our own landscape an intenser purity. Here, where the virgin altars are set up in glades whose stillness is broken only by the noise of the primeval streams, where the spires shine afar over our summer wilderness, the face of nature is conscious of the religion of man. There is, on a Sunday afternoon, in the long street which climbs the hill of a New England village, an unattainable severity, an almost bitter silence. On a Sunday morning when the village bells are silent, to me sitting under the trees of an orchard in blossom, there is in the air a strange reproof, a pungent purity, which renders obvious a canker in the midst of the blue sunlight and the bloom. These impressions must of course exist in England, though my occupations in London were such as to give me little leisure to taste the wild silence and asperities of the rural Sunday afternoon. In one of the few suburbs of London yet comparatively free from the ravages of convenience and respectability, there was an old green-walled garden-plot, to which I was permitted to repair at that hour. I sat alone upon a broken, dirty iron bench (I beg the T——s' pardon for calling their bench dirty), and under an old pear-tree. It was a long patch of sod and flowers. The brick walls were rent and decayed, and, except where the peach and the vine covered them, were green with moss and black with age. The neighboring garden I only knew by the tops of the pear and may trees. No sound came from them save the rustle of their greenery, which now and then disturbed the heart of the quiet hour. Of the children who played in them, of the maidens who knelt among their flowers, I knew nothing. The same sunshine and yellow haze filled them all, the same Sabbath silence. From out their narrow plots all looked upward to the same blue sky. I used to think that the gardens never ended, but lay side by side the island through, and that the sea washed them all around.

SENATOR JONES' WEDDING.

[San Francisco Chronicle, November 15.]

Great interest has naturally been excited by the news of the forthcoming marriage of Senator John P. Jones and Miss Georgia Sullivan. He is at present settling up some important business affairs which have to be arranged prior to his departure for Washington to assume his public duties. The date of the wedding will shortly be announced, but as it will take place the evening before he leaves for Washington, the public reception will be delayed until his return, and there will consequently be no cards. The following extract from a private letter received in Washington contains sundry particulars which will interest our readers: "How will Washington feel when Senator Jones returns with his fair young bride? For he is really to be married to Miss Sullivan, and very soon. Except in point of age, it is one of those ideal marriages that we so seldom see, and in regard to age, one cannot say more than he did in speaking of it to me a few days since. After discussing the new engagement, Senator Jones remarked: 'The only drawback is the difference in our ages, and if she is gracious enough to overlook the difference, it does not become any one else to make objections on that score.' The bride elect is not a beauty, strictly speaking, but is more than ordinarily pretty. Miss Sullivan is of medium size, with fine, stylish figure, and very elegant and refined manners. She has a lovely, thoughtful face, crowned with wavy masses of bright blonde hair, of that rare, beautiful tint which looks as if it held in durance the brightest rays of a summer sun. She is a woman with great force of character, and a mind well disciplined and highly cultivated. Inheriting a fortune from her grandfather, and being the only child of a gentleman of large wealth, she is above and beyond the suspicion of mercenary motives, which, under other circumstances, might attach to a marriage with so wealthy a man as Senator Jones. No one sees them together can doubt that her whole soul is wrapped up in him."

A REMARKABLE ADVENTURE.

About five weeks ago a son of Dr. W. H. Eldridge, of this district, says the Boston Globe of November 21, suddenly disappeared, and was not heard from until last Saturday. The boy says that on the evening of October 19, as he was leaving the apothecary store on Bunker Hill street, where he was employed, he was approached by a man who informed him that a fire was raging in the vicinity of Chelsea bridge, and asked him to go down and see it. Arriving at the bridge no fire was to be seen, and when just on the point of returning, he was seized around the neck by the man, who choked him until he became unconscious, robbed him, and then threw him over the railing into the waters of the Mystic. The chill which the plunge into the water gave to his system restored him so that he was able to attempt to save himself. The tide was running out, and he, being a skillful swimmer, kept from drowning, and floated down the stream until opposite East Boston, where a friendly spar which was floating in the water came near to him, and gaining this, he floated out to sea. He subsequently became unconscious, and when he rallied again he was out of sight of land, still clinging to the log. After remaining in the water nineteen hours, he was rescued by a brig bound for Greenland—and, as he did not care to visit that country, he was placed on board an English steamer, the name of which he states was the Norman, and carried to Liverpool. He improved the first opportunity to return home in the steamer Smyrna, which arrived at this port last Saturday.

VARIETIES.

WM. B. ASTOR, of New York, is over eighty years of age, and is troubled by the care of seventy million dollars worth of property.

FOUR hundred different kinds of Berlin beer were exhibited recently at an international exhibition of beer and brewing interests held at Hygenian, Alsace.

SILAS CARD was married the other day, and backed on his wedding notice were the words, "No cards." But he doesn't know what might happen.—[Norristown Herald.

"DO you keep matches?" asked a wag of a country grocer. "Oh, yes; all kinds," was the reply. "Well, I'll take a trotting-match," said the wag. The grocer immediately handed him a box of pills.

AN advertisement appeared recently in a New York paper for 200 young girls to take part in a spectacular drama: Within twenty-four hours eight hundred applicants had responded.

LONDON has a journal devoted to the furtherance of vegetarian doctrines, and it recently puplished nineteen different bills of fare for dinners, from which all fish, flesh and fowl were excluded.

THE most astonished jury ever seen in Connecticut is one that has been serving, off and on, for three weeks, and now finds that the law creating the Norwich City Court makes no provision for the payment of jurors.

A LITTLE six-year old maiden in Norwich was reprimanded by her father for something, and, being indignant thereat, went out and tied crape on the front door, remarking, "Now every one will wonder, as they go by, who is dead in our house."

THE Shah met Mme. Nilsson-Rouzaud, and says of her in his book: "Nelson, a young Swedish woman, very talkative and artful, sharp. She earns much money in St. Petersburg and America, and is married to a Frenchman named Gousseau."

WHAT is said to be the largest trip hammer in the United States has recently been completed at Nashau, N. H., at an expense of $75,000. The weight of iron in this mammoth machine is about two hundred tons. The ram weighs twelve tons; its striking force is about one hundred tons.

MR. CROOM of Madras has invented an armor studded with sharp spikes to be worn by tiger hunters. There is a suspicion among the hunters, however, that the tigers might relish the spikes as a sort of condiment for the man inside, and nobody is likely to test the apparatus.

A GENTLEMAN, whose house was under repair, went out to see how the work was progressing, and, observing a quantity of nails lying about, he said to the carpenter: "Why don't you take care of the nails? They'll certainly be lost." "No," replied the carpenter, "you'll find them in the bill."

THE wedding of a Saginaw couple was set for Monday night, and friends invited. When the company had assembled the minister notified all present that he had legally married the parties Aug. 19—a fact of which their own nearest relatives were ignorant, and who, in compassing, did not know whether to be angry or amused.

"I AM come for my umbrella," said the lender of it on a rainy day to a friend. "Can't help that," said the borrower; "don't you see that I am going out with it?" "Well, yes," replied the lender, astonished at such outrageous impudence; "yes, but—but—what am I to do?" "Do!" said the other, as he opened the umbrella and walked off; "do as I did—borrow one!"

FATE never played a fairer trick than she did on two dead beats who tried to steal a ride from Richland to Oswego, the other day, by getting themselves locked up in an empty box-car. For the car was switched and left standing at the next station, and the two travelers, after begging and screaming to be released, had to trudge off on foot after all.—[N. Y. Com. Adv.

MOBILE Register: A negro was indicted for murder in Lowndes county, Miss., and his case came on at the present term now sitting before Judge Orr. When arraigned, he asked it as a special favor that his jury should be composed of white men, saying that he preferred to risk his life with intelligent white men who could understand the law and the facts. He was acquitted.

A MAN called upon a lawyer the other day and began to state his case in a rather abrupt manner. "Sir, I have come to you for advice: I'm a husband-in-law." "A what?" spoke out the learned counsel. "Husband-in-law, sir!" "I have never seen that defined in domestic relations." "Don't you know what a husband-in-law is? Sir, you're no lawyer; you're an ignoramus!—I am a husband-in-*law*, but not in *fact*, sir—my wife's run off."

THE social function of Albert Warner, of Berne, Albany county, is to act as arbitrator in nearly all of the disputes that arise in that town. Sometimes quite important matters, such as disputed land questions, or disagreements in families, are submitted to him. His decision is usually final, and his informal court is free, because he charges no fees. He is an old man, and for more than twenty years has arbitrated for his neighbors acceptably.

MRS. W. H. HOWARD, Jr., of Braintree, Mass., was lately walking in the streets of that town, accompanied by her husband, when they met an intoxicated man, who was more than ordinarily demonstrative. Just as the Howards came abreast of the inebriate, he gave a whoop which was so sudden in its effects upon Mrs. Howard that she dropped dead at her husband's feet. She was a robust and healthy woman, and her death was pronounced by her physician, Dr. Dearing, to be the consequence of fright.

HENRY ROSENDALE, of Billerica, Mass., a boy 12 years old, hanged himself, Wednesday night. He broke a pane of glass at school, Tuesday, and was told to bring the money to pay for it. He was afraid to ask his father for it, and went to school without it, Wednesday morning, whereupon the teacher told him that he would be punished if he neglected the matter another day. Added to this, his father had promised to whip him for making a bonfire of grass and weeds, Tuesday. Apparently, the prospect of two punishments was more than he could bear, and soon after dark his father found him hanging from the bough of an apple tree, quite dead.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER,
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Dec. 5, 1874.

THE Gazette and Dispatch have ceased to advocate the passage of the Civil Rights bill. Do you call that standing up for your friends?

THE decrease of the public debt for November was $123,427. Secretary Bristow does not make such a free use of juggling figures as his predecessor.

THE President proposes to compliment Col. Forney by offering him the Russian Mission. Why not compliment our own Negley in the same way?

No sale of the Press has been made, nor is any contemplated.—Phila. Press.

It won't deny that negetiations were pending and that the Ring thieves came to the rescue.

THE President devotes his morning hours to cocktails and the preparation of his message. He is working on the homœpathic principle of *similia similibus curantur*.

THERE is a rumor to the effect that Justice Noah H. Swayne of the United States Supreme Court will retire to private life shortly, on full pay, as provided by act of Congress. Judge Swayne was appointed from Ohio, by President Lincoln. His career upon the bench has been rather a disappointment to his friends. He has seldom been able to rise above party bias in deciding questions of a political nature.

IT is understood in Washington that Senator Cameron will agree to the nomination of Forney to the vacant Russian Mission, and that the proprietors of the Ledger relieve the pecuniary straits of the Press rather than let it fall into the hands of McClure who would go for Grant with a sharp pen, the dearly beloved of Messrs. Childs and Drexel. Col. McClure will however make some other arrangements which will give him power equal to that of editor of the Press, and then somebody will be hurt.

THE enemies of Hon. W. A. Wallace are at present engaged in writing abusive pamphlets and newspaper squibs against him, fearing his elevation to the position of United States Senator. This will not avail any of his rivals, on the contrary will certainly react to their detriment. The friends of Messrs Clymer and Buckalew should see to it that they are not further damaged by a continuance of this mode of warfare.

FRED. GRANT not content with drawing a Colonel's pay while he is doing nothing, has taken to cruising around in government vessels at Uncle Sam's expense. He and his wife and several other members of the Grant family took a voyage to Mt. Vernon on the U. S. Steamer Despatch, on Saturday last. The trip perhaps did not cost the taxpayers of the country more than $2,000. Fred is learning the old man's tricks with charming rapidity.

THE Dispatch is terribly moved over our views of the Italian question. We are always pleased when we find the Dispatch opposing us. Then we know we are right. For years we fought the Ring of this city that was squandering millions upon millions of the people's money, and growing rich, and the Dispatch denounced us and sneered at us by turns. The people at last opened their eyes to the fact that they were being robbed, and now the Dispatch wants to make them believe that it was always opposed to the Ring. As to its perversion of what we said concerning the Buena Vista troubles, it is beneath notice.

THERE is an outspoken feeling on the part of the Democracy of the State to accord to Allegheny county a prominent share in honorable positions within the gift of the Legislature, but it will depend upon the unanimity and good feeling displayed by the delegation, whether this hope be realized. The Speakership is the most important position within the gift of the House, and it can be secured to Allegheny county if the delegation asks it. We hope whatever difference of opinion may exist in regard to the man it will be speedily adjusted and the fact made known, else combinations now making in other parts of the State will leave this county out in the cold. Immediate action is necessary.

THE RUSSIAN MISSION.

Now that James Russell Lowell, has declined the Russian Mission, we renew our motion for the nomination of the Hon. James Sealskin Negley, for that position. He has faults, and who has not, and grieviously has he answered them, but he has also merits which Grant should recognize and appreciate. He fought in the Mexican war, he bled in the civil war, and fell in the late political contest. He was suspected of too close an intimacy with the wandering Sioux now smoking away his leisure hours in the White House, which was fatal to his Congressional aspirations, but this should commend him now to such recognition as would in a measure atone for the sacrifice. We insist that he receive the nomination for the Russian mission, and we speak in the name of the Democracy of the Banner county which is not in the habit of having its claims ignored. We want an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia and if we don't get it, we shall endeavor to know the reason why.

THE MINERS TROUBLES.

The long expected collision between the miners and the Italians at Buena Vista took place on Sunday last, resulting in a number of deaths. This might have been expected from the first. As to which party the blame really attaches it is hard to determine, but the conflict itself shows the grave impropriety of turning gangs of men into armed militia. This is strikingly the case with these Italian miners. They were totally ignorant of the language, laws and customs of the country, and yet they were equipped like an army in active service, and if half the reports from Buena Vista are true, they have been the terror of the whole country, firing indiscriminately upon the inhabitants, whenever they deemed they had any provocation so to do.

There is another feature connected with this matter worthy of notice. Guiscetti, their agent and interpreter, has repeatedly announced to the public that a portion of his men were the most desperate brigands that had ever infested the mountain regions of Italy, and that they had been banished to this country for their crimes. This may have been bravado and it may not. But it is a very serious matter to be told that a band of Italian brigands, their hands red with innocent blood, have been brought into our midst, fully armed and equipped. If Guiscetti's statement is true that a portion of his band are exiled brigands, then there is nothing at all improbable in the statement that they crossed the river for the purpose of burning and pillaging the village of Buena Vista.

The civil authorities of the State and county are much to blame for permitting armed parties to exist in the midst of a peaceable community, it matters not as to their nationality or the causes that impel them to arm. These armed mobs must be dispersed, and peaceable communities must be protected. Grant would have sent half the army into the South for less than this. We have no objections to Italians or any other nationality laboring in the mines or elsewhere, but we do object to having bodies of laborers, either native or foreign born, acting in the capacity of standing armies, and under the pretense of self-protection, keeping ten or twenty thousand peaceable citizens in constant fear of death. The State is amply able to protect every man in it, and Gov. Hartranft must look at once to the discharge of his duties. If a few hundred foreign brigands can come into this State and assume the front and bearing of a military organization on the plea that it is necessary for self-protection, how long will it be before the whole State is broken up into armed clans, and an end put to civil government?

Sheriff Hare should fully discharge his duty in the premises. He should understand that the *posse comitatus*, which he is authorized to call to his aid, includes the military organizations of this county, as well as all other able bodied men. There is no reason why these disturbances should not be promptly and effectually put down, and a large portion of the causes removed, as well, if the civil authorities do their duty fearlessly. One thing is very clear. The people will no longer tolerate the state of case that has existed for the past two months. If they cannot get peace and security for life and property in one way, they will seek for it in another.

CAN'T UNDERSTAND IT.

We always knew that the editor of the Commercial was lamentably ignorant, but still we did not consider his ignorance as to the most prominent of current events was total until after we read the issue of yesterday's Commercial in which the following paragraph occurs:

The safe burglary trial at Washington has ended as every one expected it would, from the beginning, in the disagreement of the jury. It is not likely that it will ever be tried again, and, judging from the conduct of the court and prosecution officer, it would have been better if it never had been tried at all. The whole affair is an inexplicable muddle. No one knows what it is about, and we are glad that our telegraphic columns are no longer to be burdened with reports of a trial in which no one takes any interest.

We take it for granted that the editor of the Commercial is absolutely ignorant of the facts involved in the trial of this case, and for the purpose of informing him as to what they are, we will submit the following brief history of the causes that led to the trial of Harrington and Whitely:

Last winter there was an investigation set on foot in the city of Washington to unearth the frauds and rascalities of the District Ring, under the lead of Boss Shepherd, through the operations of which Ring about $20,000,000 was stolen from the people of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States. Mr. Columbus Alexander, one of the most prominent and respectable citizens of Washington, took an active part in prosecuting the Ring before the congressional Committee of Investigation. The Ring finally decided that it was necessary to destroy the reputation of Mr. Alexander and send him to a felon's cell, to save themselves.

Mr. Richard Harrington, who held the position of Assistant District Attorney was entrusted with the job of blasting Mr. Alexander's reputation. He called to his aid Col. Whitely, Chief of the Secret Service force, and four or five of the best trained and most experienced thieves and scoundrels of that branch of the "Department of Justice." After consulting together they decided to blow open the safe in Mr. Harrington's office, steal some unimportant books, and fix the crime upon Mr. Alexander. One of Harrington's stool-pigeons was sent to Mr. Alexander with the statement that he knew where there were a number of important books and papers relating to the district investigation, and asked Mr. Alexander what he would give to be put in possession of them.

Mr. Alexander, like an honest man replied that he would pay nothing for the production of evidence, but that if there were any legitimate expenses incurred in procuring it, he would pay them. This was not very encouraging to the conspirators, but they still persevered. Arrangements were made to blow the safe open, and Harrington was on hand with witnesses, among them one or two Washington policemen, who were not privy to the scheme. The burglars were seen to enter Harrington's office and begin their work and the city police wanted to arrest the burglars, but Harrington would not permit them. The safe was blown open and the burglars came out with their plunder, and again the police wanted to arrest them, but Mr. Harrington would not permit it. One of the burglars was followed by the police and Harrington and his crowd to the residence of Mr. Columbus Alexander, where he (the burglar) rang the door bell repeatedly for the purpose of arousing Mr. Alexander and delivering him the pretendedly stolen books, thus fixing upon him a crime that would send him to the penitentiary.

But neither Mr. Alexander nor his servants were aroused by the repeated ringing of the bell, and the conspiracy failed. The burglar, Benton, was making off to report to his superiors, when, to save appearances, Harrington had him arrested and sent to jail. A few days afterward Harrington had Benton released on a ridiculously small bail, a "myth" going upon his bond, since which time he has not been heard of. All these facts and others still more damaging were proven against Harrington, Whitely and the other conspirators at the late trial and yet they were able to buy eight of the twelve jurors to refuse to find a verdict in accordance with the proven facts.

This is the infamous conspiracy to destroy the reputation of an honest man, that thieves might be saved from justice, that the Commercial does not understand, or pretends not to understand. These are the wretches that the Commercial hopes will never be tried again. This is the case that it says no one takes any interest in; and the details of which it is glad will burden its telegraphic columns no longer. Its joy is unfeigned. If there is anything that makes the Commercial sad, it is to see its friends, the leaders of the Radical Ring brought to the bar of public justice and there compelled to answer for their crimes.

With this plain statement of the case, we trust that the Commercial will no longer plead ignorance of the merits of the "Safe Burglary Trial," or insinuate that *honest* men are not interested in seeing such scoundrelly conspirators convicted and punished for the basest of all crimes—committing perjury to blast the reputation and steal the liberty of an honest man and a reputable citizen.

DONT LIKE THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Chicago Tribune which has recently returned to the support of the administration cannot swallow the Civil Rights bill. It declares that whilst it is in favor of securing the negro the enjoyment of his political rights, it will oppose "every effort at legislation which enters upon the labyrinthine and indefinable domain of social relations." It contends that "such legislation would not stop with the negro. It would be but a step to a like interference between the relations of whites of different social standing. It would become as offensive in politics as coercive sumptuary laws are. It would inevitably bring disaster upon the political party that should attempt to follow it into its numberless and mysterious ramifications."

Now here is a chance for those, heretofore never ceasing Civil Rights advocates, the Dispatch and Gazette, to come to the rescue and defend the philanthropic Sumner, if they are now as much in favor of the passage of the bill as they were prior to the elections. But we will let them speak for themselves and in the meantime they can ponder over the concluding paragraphs of the Tribune's article, which we copy for their edification:

But we protest against Federal Government interference with these relations which men must regulate and manage for themselves, and through their local legislative machinery. Human nature will revolt against statutory interference with purely social distinctions, and the black man and the white man will not be as good friends as they are now if they are forced by law into mutual intercourse of any kind which either of them naturally or socially avoids.

It has been said that the pressure of the Civil Rights measure before the late Congress, and the prospect of its adoption at the next session, has had great influence in determining the result of the recent elections in the South. We are not sure but this is true. The Republican party should take heed of it. There is enough for it to do in a political way without trenching upon the dangerous ground of Socialism. It will be time enough to pass mere laws for the protection of the colored man when it shall become evident that his political rights as a citizen are in jeopardy. Till then, let us leave the question of his social standing to be worked out by his own good behavior and material progress.

THE DEFECT IN OUR SYSTEM.

Notwithstanding the almost unanimous vote of "want of confidence" in the present Administration by the people at the late elections, these repudiated officials will continue to hold office and abuse their trusts for the balance of the terms for which they were elected, to the great detriment of the country. So long as the unworthy stewards shall remain in office the people will continue to be oppressed with anxiety and doubt, not knowing what enormity may be perpetrated by these miscreants before "stepping down and out." Now that all hope of renewed public favor is destroyed, and that further peculations may be forgotten in the oblivion which awaits them, except for the memory of their crimes, that shall be as dark as that which enshrouds

"The fat weed that rots itself in ease on Lethis wharf."

These fears of the people are indeed but too well founded. Already Washington is filled with the most powerful lobby that ever corrupted a venal Congress (for where the carrion is there shall the eagles be gathered) and schemes of plunder on a gigantic scale are to be hatched, and with a strong probability of successful incubation. To the few conservative and honest members of this dying Congress,—to the fearless and independent Press of the country, and to their own vigilance must the people look for the frustration of these schemes. The sword of public prosecution must be held *in terrorrem* over the guilty heads that plot public robbery; and the exposure of their shame to an indignant people, by the most thorough and searching investigations,—not mere white-washing affairs,—which heretofore has merely filmed over the rank and loathsome corruption which ranked beneath the surface, may deter even these bold bad men from their purpose.

The people had a right to ease security and peace as the immediate fruits of their great victory; and under the English Constitution such a verdict from the people would hurl from power within an hour, the most powerful Administration England ever had. But under our system these condemned officials, unless impeached and removed, fill out the term for which they were elected; and the evils of an Administration antagonistic to the people's representatives; and it is a situation neither pleasant nor profitable. The President has it in his power to reform his Cabinet, and bring it in harmony with the people. The present incumbent declared at his inauguration he had no policy to enforce against the will of the people. Will he now show his sincerity, by removing his obnoxious ministers, and appointing men who would command the confidence and respect of the country? While the President may select boon companions for his associates at his junketing from all but convicted burglars, however obnoxious to decency and good morals, and degrading to the Presidential office, we go further than the inaugural and say that not only has he no right to dictate a policy to the representatives of the people but that he should keep his administration *en rapport* with the expressed will for people. But we have no hope that Grant has either the patriotism statesmanship or courage to do so beneficient an act, though evidently his wisest course. Having made himself the President of a party and not of the people he is so hampered by party ties that he could not if he would rise to the height of the occasion. We may consequently expect to see re-enacted at Washington scenes which vexed the Capitol, and endangered the peace of the country, at the close of Johnson's term. This, all good citizens would deplore, and should endeavor to prevent, and none more so than the President himself. Some Constitutional provision should be made to prevent so undesirable a contingency.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL.

Sheriff Hare has issued his proclamation for a special election for a member of Congress in the Twenty-third district, to fill the two months unexpired term of McJunkin, resigned. The election will be held on the 22nd inst., so there will be but little time to make nominations and canvass the district. Trot out your candidates.

THE subject of abolishing the Pittsburgh Arsenal, will no doubt come up again this winter. But before Congress undertakes to do it, a reflection would be profitable. The idea of constructing a great Arsenal at Sandy Hook, to supply ammunition, arms &c., in case of a war, is ridiculous. The Arsenal and its store would be liable to capture or isolation by a foreign enemy. On the other hand, a great Arsenal in a great manufacturing city like Pittsburgh would not be liable to capture, and would be so situated to furnish the munitions of war in unlimited quantities to all sections of the country. If a great Arsenal is to be constructed, Pittsburgh is the place where it should be located. We need not advance facts or arguments to sustain this conclusion. They are self evident. How will the Pennsylvania Senators stand on this question?

IT was stated in the chambers yesterday that while the city is under a contract to pay fifty dollars to the Pittsburgh Gas Company for every lamp-post erected, the actual cost of such a job does not exceed twenty-five dollars. Moreover, the agreement must continue in force for two years yet. Another instance of the prevailing mismanagement, we should say. Little by little the public are let into the secrets of the "masheen."—Dispatch.

This is nothing. We should not be surprised to find other just such outrageous contracts that have ten years to run. For five or six years we have been warning the people against these doings of the Ring, and all this time we found a steady opponent and constant sneerer in the Dispatch.

MINOR NOTES.

THE colored Republican majority at Montgomery, Ala., is handsomely represented in the County Jail, where out of 112 prisoners, but four are white.

DR. JNO. A. HUNTER, member elect of the legislature from Armstrong county, died at the residence of his mother, Leechburg, Pa., on Sunday last. He was elected by the Republicans.

THE Sunday Press is authority for the statement that the negotiations for the sale of the Press have not been finally concluded, and in the event of their failure McClure will purchase the New Age.

THE New York Times has grown none the less bold since the election. It says: "The President could make at least one change in his Cabinet to good advantage. We refer to the Attorney-General."

THE story that the Philadelphia Press was sold for $250,000 is rather steep, unless it be paid for something on the principle of the famous dog trade, where a man got $50 for a dog and took his pay in two bull pups at $25 each.—N. Y. Sun.

THE Vermont Legislature adjourned, Nov. 25, without determining what should be done with Senator Morrill's back-pay. The House said: Return it to Morrill. The Senate: Refund it into the United States Treasury.

BEN BUTLER accounts for his defeat by saying the Republican vote fell off less in his district than in any other in Massachusetts; that there were 10,000 men in it out of employment, and he thinks that Grant's veto of the currency bill did the mischief.

MULLETT, having burst his boiler, the New York Tribune recalls Secretary Chase's description of him: "Mullett, Mullett?" said the Secretary. "Oh, yes, Mullett is the little fellow from Cincinnati, who explodes at the lowest pressure of any man now living."

THE St. Louis Republican, speaking of the contested elections in the next Congress, says: The Democrats will be strong enough to do right, and they will establish a higher claim to the confidence of the country than their bigoted opponents ever possessed, and prove that they know how to enjoy a victory without abusing it.

A DISPATCH from Philadelphia Monday announced the death of Hon. John M. Read, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He was aged eighty-seven and died of cholera morbus. He was well known throughout the State and generally respected as an able Judge and upright man. In politics the ex-Justice was Republican.

THERE is a chance for another Democratic Congressman from Ohio. The Toledo Herald says:

"We have been informed through private sources that Charley Foster's right to a seat in Congress from the Tenth Ohio District will be contested by Judge Seney. If one fifth that is charged against Foster be proven true, his small majority will be cut down to nothing, and Judge Seney be rightfully declared entitled to the seat."

THE Philadelphia Evening Telegraph foreshadowing the election of the Hon. W. A. Wallace to the United States Senate from Pennsylvania, says "the Republicans should understand that with him in the Senate they will have a foeman there who, while he will honor our State in point of character and ability, will do more to advance the interests of Democracy than any other man named for the position." This, from an opposition journal, is high praise, indeed.—Richmond Enquirer.

SENATOR MORTON is very likely to remain in California all Winter, and Senator Logan is in such poor health that he does not expect to be of much service at the next session. The inflation party will consequently be short of leaders in the body where they need them most. Perhaps if Senator Morton stays long enough in California he will learn by practical experience that gold as a medium of currency is not such a relic of barbarism after all.

GEN. BUTLER has so far recovered from the paralysis brought on by the recent election that he has begun to pay his debts after the popular fashion of politicians of his own school. An anti-Butler man had an inspectorship in the Boston Custom-house; a Butler man has been promised the place; Gen. Butler spake the word and the Butler man went in and the anti-Butler man went out. And yet some people maintain that the Civil Service rules are enforced.—N. Y. Tribune.

No party could stand under the weight of such gigantic profusion and waste and profligacy as must attend the prosecution of a general system of railroad and canal construction by an Administration under its control. It would be impossible, even with most careful precaution, to prevent the cormorants of the lobby from running riot in corruption and speculation. And the blame would justly fall upon the party that was responsible for the inauguration of such a system.—Troy Times (Rep.)

THE Grand Duke Nicholas, inspector general of the Russian cavalry, offers three prizes of $4,000, $2,400, and $1,600 respectively for the best works "concerning the history of military operations on horseback, the functions, attributes, growth, developments, and mutations of the cavaliers in all ages and all countries, and the general and particular theories and practices of cavalry operations." The grand duke invites foreigners to compete, and designates the 1st of January, 1877, as the last day for receiving the works desired.

REPRESENTATIVE Roderick P. Butler, of Tennessee, against whom very serious and unpleasant charges are made in conjunction with the fradulent Sugg Fort claim, has evidently become concerned. He has engaged an ex-Congressman to represent his interests before the Committee of Special Agents now engaged in investigating the matter before the Second Comtroller, through whom the claim was paid, and, in case of need, before congress. It is stated that an attempt may be made to expel Butler from the House on account of his supposed connection with this claim.

ACCORDING to the Philadelphia Press Judge Paxson's good fortune still serves him. On Saturday last he met the Hon. Warren J. Woodward, of Reading, his brother judge-elect of the Supreme Court for the term of twenty-one years from the first Monday of January next, in the city of Reading, to cast lots for "priority of commission," in accordance with the provision of the seventeenth section of article 5 of the constitution. The prize was won by Judge Paxson, who will thus be Chief Justice of Pennsylvania for the last seven years of his term, unless his place should become vacant by death or resignation.

THE Florence (Ala.) Times, in alluding a meeting at Florence for the relief of Tuscumbia, says: We were glad to see the colored men of the community so nobly follow the example of their white friends. Many of them, unable to give money, subscribed two, three, and four days' work; others gave of their money, and gave liberally, and the rounds of applause which followed the announcement of a colored man's name with a donation in work or money, betokened the dawn of a new era in which men of both races, each understanding and appreciating the position of the other, will work together for the good of a common country.

THERE seems to be much distress prevailing among the laboring classes in Luzerne county, and other adjacent portions of the coal and iron regions. Nearly all the iron furnaces and foundries are either idle or working only on partial time, and this, together with the general depression of trade, having reduced the consumption of coal, there is very little doing at the collieries in this usually busy region. Thousands are in idleness without any means of obtaining work, and the distress is very great. The Mayor of Scranton writes to a contemporary that all the means of relief in that city are exhausted, and he fears, as winter advances, that the suffering will become extreme.

A GEORGIA bard thus sings of the result of the recent elections:

Did you hear the tramp of millions,
Who, their banner flinging out,
Trod the Appian way to freedom?
Did you hear the ringing shout,
"To the polls,
Patient souls—
Freemen! do you hear the summons
thrill you, call you to the polls!"
And from every town and hamlet
Patient men, who dared to heed,
Come in many a fiery phalanx
Ready for the righteous deed.
Patient souls
Heard the rolls
Of the ringing, singing summons, as it
called them to the polls.

THE Scranton Republican still harps on its proposition to concentrate the Radical vote in the legislature on some bolting Democrat for the United States Senatorship. It now puts its argument on lofty patriotic grounds. The country is to be saved by the defeat of any Democrat whose services to his party have made him objectionable to his political opponents. Such is the appeal of a Radical organ to Democratic members of the Legislature. But it's of no consequence, as Mr. Toots would have said, on what ground the Republican bases its suggestion of treachery. The nominee of the Democratic caucus will be elected. Let our Scranton cotemporary stick a pin there!—Harrisburg Patriot.

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER: In the great State of Nevada the whole vote is less than fifteen thousand. This a Republican creation of a State! It has less than half the vote of Cincinnati. It is represented by two millionaire Republican Senators in the United States Senate who have bought up the Representatives of their constituency in the Legislature. It is a beautiful specimen of a rotten-borough organization. The result of the late election is as follows:

"The Democrats elected their candidates for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and State Treasurer; the Republicans their Congressman, Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney-General, two Judges and a Clerk of the Supreme Court, the State Mineralogist and Surveyor-General."

WHEN the Hon. Charles Hayes, M. C., of Alabama, committed a violent personal assault upon Mr. Zebulon L. White, correspondent of the New York Tribune, he virtually admitted that it was the only answer he could make to the latter's exposure of the untruthfulness of statements made by him (Mr. Hayes) in regard to "outrages" said to have been committed by Democrats of Alabama upon Republicans and negroes. Mr. White is a young man of unimpeachable honesty, and his letters from Alabama bore internal evidence of the thoroughness and impartiality of his investigations. It only needed this brutal confession on the part of Mr. Hayes himself to confirm Mr. White's statements. Let us hope that, if the business of manufacturing "Southern outrages" to affect the elections is still to be carried on, no member of Congress may be found unscrupulous enough to engage in it.—Christian Union.

THE Erie Observer evidently understands the game afoot to defeat the nomination and election of Hon. W. A. Wallace for United States Senator in January

A disgraceful scramble is going on in the eastern part of the state between the friends of Messrs. Wallace, Buckalew and Clymer over the pending election of a United States Senator. Hard words are freely handled on all sides, the newspapers are more and more being drawn into the quarrel, a dilapidated Harrisburg journal has been supplied with ammunition to make war upon one of the candidates, and every mail is loaded down with letters begging the influence of prominent Democrats in some cases and stirring them up to violent opposition in others. Taken altogether it is a most shameful exhibition and shameful alike to the party and to the candidates—and the impression that is being made on the public mind threatens to have a serious effect upon our future prospects. Speaking in behalf of the independent Democrats, who neither seek office nor believe the party is kept up for any man's particular benefit, we give notice that this kind of thing has gone far enough—in fact, too far already. The success of the Democratic party means something more than a senseless squabble over the spoils, and the time is at hand when some plain language seems to be demanded in order to bring certain would be leaders of popular opinion to a sense of their duty.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

WHAT OUR COTEMPORARIES SAY OF THE COURSE OF THE POST.

Of course, it is gratifying to THE POST to find that its efforts for reform are so highly commended by its cotemporaries, and induces us to make from the many articles brought to our notice, the few extracts appended.

[Tyrone Democrat.]

THE POST is the only Democratic daily paper in the Western Pennsylvania, and the Democracy of the State should be proud of having such an able and earnest advocate of their principles in that section and render it the warm support it so eminently merits. To its clear and convincing arguments in favor of reform and the manner in which it handled the ring politicians of that section during the late canvass, is due the gratifying result of the late election in the Western part of the State. Those who have read THE POST during the canvass cannot but join us in saying that it deserves the highest meed of praise. Let every Democrat in this section who wants a good Pittsburgh daily subscribe for THE POST.

[Brookville Jeffersonian.]

THE PITTSBURGH POST is deserving of a great deal of credit for its undeviating and persistent course during the late campaign, in the boldly attacking and following up the corrupt elements of the Ring, until a crushing political victory was achieved over it. The revolution in Allegheny county may be mainly attributed to the great moral force carried into the campaign by THE POST, and its earnest and manly appeals to the masses must have been received in good faith. The moral power of the press is great, as the result in Allegheny county conclusively proves.

[Sharpsville Advertiser.]

THOSE desiring a first-class daily or weekly will find THE POST to fill the bill. As an exponent of Democratic principles, it has taken a prominent position, and members of that political faith should accord it a liberal and generous support. The recent Democratic victory in this State was doubtless won by the vigor with which it carried on the campaign, the result of which was seen in the large gains the party made in this section.

[Washington Review and Examiner.]

IT is hardly necessary to speak of a paper so well and favorably known as THE POST. During the late campaign it battled boldly and successfully against the "Ring" and deserves the patronage of the Democratic party.

[Somerset Democrat.]

THE POST always a good, sound journal, covered itself all over with glory during the recent contest in Pittsburgh and Allegheny Co. It is undoubtedly one of the ablest papers in the State, and should be in the hands of every Democrat in Western Pennsylvania.

THE RECENT ELECTIONS.

HON. S. S. COX SPEAKS—NO SUSPECTED MAN SHOULD NOW BE IN THE FRONT—WHAT IT MEANS

Hon. S. S. Cox of New York addressed an immense mass meeting at Annapolis, Md., on the 12th ult., and among many other good things said:

To this end, let us remember that success is full of peril. It is a precipice. We stand at its edge. Perhaps we do not know all the people meant when they voted or refrained from voting for us. Let us illustrate not merely the graces; not merely the gab of the forum; not merely the platitudes of the played out, grabbing, miserly multitude of politicans, who would fatten on our party and delay its splendid future, but let us learn the lessons of prudence. While we pour out the oil of healing into the wounds of the State, let us also lift up the banner of the people, North and South, in the genuine enthusiasm of honesty. No suspected or bad man should now be in front. It is the year for the jubilee of patriotic honesty. Well, why should all enthusiasms be limited to the arts and sciences, to the author and the inventor, to the poet and the religionist? Is there no genuine love for the country? Is all the patriotism to be relied to a salary or a job? Is it not sweet to live and die, as well as to steal and grab, for one's country? I am for living just now. I thought, when the returns came in, that I felt like Simeon, ready to depart, having seen the salvation. But the salvation is not yet complete; I am going to stay around until it is perfect.

We have a victory, but no power to remove bad laws, or enact good ones. The Senate and the veto stand in the way We can inexorably investigate, but until 1877 there is no responsibility on the Democracy. We can prepare to clean the unconstitutional slush from the Federal statutes, but we cannot consummate our wish. Therefore, while we may ourselves estop bad legislation after 1875; while we may make provisions to the appropriation bills, against any atrocious rascality in the use of the public money, or in the use of the navy and army; while we may call a halt on the bad, we cannot, as yet, inaugurate the good.

Much remains to be done. Let us not, in our jubilation, forget that the splendid triumphs of our future may be endangered by our lack of sense in the present.

You say: "The third term is killed; that the false rule and partial taxation and the inordinate corruptions are suppressed; that the South is to receive its old local autonomy; that the better day is auroral with lustre and color," but do not be too eager. Much remains to be done. We have buried Cæsar, but not Grantism. Corruption is still above ground. We may sing "Home Sweet Home," to the Butlers and Negleys, but corruption is as immortal as vice. The snake is only scotched. Grantism is a vital habitude. His policy has infected and inspired the whole body politic. The greeds and hates of the war remain. We have much surgery to do, but more of mercy.

Therefore, let us not exult, but work for 1876. I would not, if I had a hundred rooster power, crow untimely. It is not Grant that we are after. It is a system called Grantism. It means bayonet, bureau, Dareli decrees, customhouse, Gatling guns, illiterate voting, adventurous roguery and general unaccountability. Exult! Wait till we are through the wood. If the gentle flower of Massachusetts rectitude should fall in my path, and I had an elaphantine foot, I would not tread on his meek and lowly form. Let him bloom as an illustration of what nature and art can do for Republicanism. I would not stop, if I could, the convocation of colored worms who meet in the Congressional galleries to his Democrats and applaud fraud. Let them meet, and sleep and snore their day away. I have amnesty for the lousiest of the black lazaroni and the meanest of the leaders.

Ah! you know not the long, long, weary, weary years I have waited for this time. I almost lost my faith in the popular intelligence and discrimination; but it came, and how welcome it was. It came to save South Carolina and Louisiana, as well as New York and Massachusetts. It came in thunder, and in the still, small voice of the ballot also. It depends on you whether it comes to stay.

ATTORNEY GENERAL WILLIAMS has decided that the Hustings Court of Staunton, Virginia, is fully authorized under the laws of Congress to naturalize persons.

OHIO.

Reassembling of the Legislature.

MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR ALLEN.

A GOOD FINANCIAL EXHIBIT

Character of the Benevolent Institutions.

COLUMBUS, December 1.—Both branches of the General Assembly convened at ten o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournment last April.

In the House seventy-one out of one hundred and five members, answered to roll call.

A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a joint committee to propose amendments to the Constitution.

A resolution was offered to provide for the election of all State, county and township officers on the second Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November; also, to authorize the election of township trustees for three years, which was laid on the table. A resolution was also offered and laid on the table asking Congress to fix the salary of President of the United States at $25,000.

A bill was introduced to amend the Adair law so ten days' notice must be given to saloon keepers before they shall become responsible, and requiring suits at law against them to be made separately.

In the Senate twenty-eight members answered to the roll call.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR.

The annual message of Governor Allen was then read in each house. The Governor suggested that among other wise and salutary provisions of the State constitution, he deems as specially important, at this time, the provision that makes it not discretionary but imperative upon the General Assembly to establish a sinking fund for the gradual but certain ultimate payment of the State debt.

EXCELLENT FINANCIAL CONDITION.

On this point the Governor says: "The Convention which adopted the Constitution fully realized the necessity of providing forever against the creation of the public debt of an indefinite duration, so far as the payment of the principal of such debt is concerned. It is for this reason that I desire to call your attention to the condition of the sinking fund. Section 5 of Article 12, of the Constitution, provides that no tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law, and every law imposing a tax shall be applied. In contravention of this provision of the Constitution, the General Assembly at the sessions of 1872 and 1873, passed acts authorizing the temporary transfer of money from one fund to another, and in pursuance of these laws, large sums were transferred from the sinking funds to the revenue and asylum funds. There still remain of these transferred funds, which have not been returned, the sum of $580,000 due the sinking fund, and the sum of $21,000 due the common school fund last winter.

The Attorney General, in response to a resolution of the House of Representatives gave an elaborate opinion respecting the matter of these transfers and declared the laws authorizing them to be unconstitutional, since then the public funds have been held sacred for purposes for which they were collected. These unconstitutional acts are still upon the statute book and should be immediately repealed. It will be necessary for the General Assembly at the present session, to make a provision for the return of the transferred funds to the Sinking Fund, and to make further provision for the payment of interest on, and principal of, our State debt which will fall due in January and July, 1875, and in January, 1876. On the 1st of January, 1876, there will be due on the principal of our debt, payable at the pleasure of the State, the sum of $1,494,865. There will be due the interest upon the debt, including interest on irreducable debt, in January and July, 1875, and in January, 1876, the sum of about $1,200,000, making a total of $2,694,865 of principal and interest to meet this. There is at present a surplus in the Treasury of $450,-569 82. The collections for 1875 which will be applied to the Sinking Fund, as estimated on the present levy, will be about $1,262,000, making a total of $1,712,-569 82, which will leave a deficiency to be provided for of $982,296.

The principal falling due is payable at the pleasure of the State, and it is for you to determine whether it shall be met when due or paid as accumulations, if the sinking fund shall warrant, but I would suggest that the credit of a great State, like that of an individual, is better preserved by being ready to pay its debt promptly at maturity. The local indebtedness of the State on the 1st day of September, 1874, was as follows: Debts of counties, $3,482,575 62; debts of townships, including debts created by the Board of Education other than for separate school districts, $329,339 08; debts of cities, first and second class, $15,889,112 83; debts of incorporated villages, $884,355 18; debts of school districts, special, $1,290,624 65; total, $21,886,007 36. Meigs county has not reported the amount of the reimbursable debt, therefore, it is, State, $7,988,-205 30; local, $21,886,007 36; total, $29,-874,212 66. Irreducable debt, $4,122,-991 86; aggregate debts in Ohio, State, local and trust funds, $33,997,204 52; taxes levied in 1873, collectable in 1874, aggregates $26,474,459; taxes levied in 1874, collectable in 1875, aggregates $27,614,729. The taxable valuations in Ohio, as shown by the grand duplicate of 1874, are: Real estate in cities, towns and villages, $354,-849,199; real estate not in cities, towns or villages, $697,408,559; personal property, $528,121,588; total, $1,580,379,324, which is an increase over the grand duplicate of 1873 of $13,104,685.

The Governor says from personal inspection of the benevolent institutions, he is satisfied that in the main they are well managed, and that much good has arisen from the reorganizing acts of last year. The Governor merely refers to the troubles in the mining districts last summer in a few words, stating that at a critical moment the prompt interposition of the moral authority of the State was found sufficient to restore harmony without a resort to the material power of the State. On the subject of railroads the Governor says: "Railroads are not only of great utility, but have become a necessity to the country. They should not be hampered by vindictive and vexatious legislation, but as the servants of the people, enjoying peculiar franchises, they should be held strictly amenable to judicious legislation, that will prevent them from becoming the masters of the people. Their rights should be fully protected by law, and the rights of the people should be protected against such encroachments as tend to make them the victims of monopoly.

The Governor commends the Agricultural College and the Militia to the fostering care of the General Assembly, and urges such additional legislation as is necessary for the proper protection of lives and health of coal miners. He renews his suggestions of last year as to economy in public affairs.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In the Inaugural Address which I had the honor to deliver before the General Assembly, I strongly urged a reduction of the expenditures of the State Government down to the very last dollar compatible with the maintenance of the public credit and efficient working of the several departments of the government; and I insisted that it should not be that and mere verbal economy which public men are apt to profess with regard to public expenditures, but that earnest and inexorable economy which proclaims its existence by accomplished feats. In the midst of the existing financial distress, with so many of our fellow-citizens out of employment, and wages everywhere reduced, I most earnestly renew the recommendation I then made. The State should not embark in new building enterprises until the public buildings now in process of constuction shall have been completed; new offices should not be created; and your present session should be brought to a close at the earliest moment when, in your judgment, the public business will allow. The evidence you gave at your last session of determination to retrench, by reducing the tax levy $474,000, and by other acts of legislation, has encouraged the people of the State to believe that economy and prudence will govern all your actions in the matter of public expenditures.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement for the Month Just Closed—The Reported Decrease Growing Beautifully Less, This Time Being Only $123,427.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—Following is the public debt statement for the month just closed:

Six per cent. bonds	$ 1,167,274,700
Five per cent. bonds	552,525,200
Total Cotal coin bonds	1,719,799,900
Lawful money debt	14,678,000
Matured debt	18,446,039
Legal tenders	382,075,267
Certificates of deyosit	47,120,000
Fractional currency	47,385,608
Coin certificates	23,045,400
Total without interest	499,626,367
Total debt	2,252,550,296
Total interest	33,251,111
Cash in Treasury—Coin	83,043,762
Cash in Treasury—Currency	16,699,311
Special deposits held for the redemption of certificates of deposit	47,120,000
Total in Treasury	$ 146,863,073
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,138,938,354
Decrease during the month of November	123,427
Decrease since June 30, 1874	4,149,907
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money:	
Principal outstanding	$ 64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,165,587
Interest paid by United States	24,325,396
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	5,510,044
Balance of interest paid by United States	18,815,352

KENTUCKY.

A Radical Congressman Elect Shoots His Opponent.

LOUISVILLE, December 2.—A special to the Courier-Journal from Mt. Sterling, Ky., says that it is reported there to-day that Jon. A. White, (Republican) Congressman elect from the Ninth Kentucky District, shot and killed Harrison Cockerell, his (Democratic) competitor in the late election in Estelle county, yesterday. The canvass between the two men was very bitter and personal, and a few days since Cockerell published a card making very severe strictures upon White. It is probable that this card precipitated the difficulty. Estelle county is remote from the telegraph, the mails are very irregular and it is impossible to get further particulars.

LOUISIANA.

Action of Indignant Taxpayers---Corrupt Officials Compelled to Resign.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2.—The taxpayers of the city and county met at the theatre here to-day to take action in reference to the robberies by county officials and the destruction of official books and records of the county. The meeting adjourned from the theatre to the Court House where they assembled en masse, and demanded the resignation of dishonest officials. The Sheriff and a magistrate offered their resignations, but the others could not be found. The immediate cause of this move on the part of the taxpayers arises from the fact that the Sheriff has given no bond, and they are unwilling to pay him some two hundred thousand dollars now due without good and sufficient bonds. Some of the other officers are under indictment for fraudulent issue of warrants, embezzlement, etc. It is charged the bondless Sheriff "packs" juries in their interests. The Clerk of Court permits abstraction and destruction of papers and records containing evidence of their guilt. Col. John D. Baird took charge of the Sheriff's office, and guards are placed around the Court House to prevent depredations.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

ALTOONA has a soup house for the needy.

JERRY CHURCH the founder of Lock Haven, Clinton county died at Carlisle Iowa recently in the seventy-ninth year of his age. Mr. Church also laid out the town in which he died.

ON Tuesday night last four masked men entered the house of Mr. Joseph Breed, of Troy township, Crawford county and after tying him to the lounge ransacked the house. They succeeded in getting between $30 and $35.

MRS FANNY FORRY, of West Hempfield, Lancaster county, Pa., celebrated her one hundredth birthday on Tuesday. A sister, aged eighty three years, came all the way from Springfield, Ohio, to assist in the ceremonies. The two had not met for more than forty years. Mrs. Forry, who has never known a day of real illness in her life, weighs now about one hundred pounds, is still very industrious, and possesses a sound memory, reaching back to events occurring when she was ten years old. She was married forty years ago, and has had seven children, thirty-six grandchildren, one hundred and forty great-grandchildren and five great-great-grandchildren.

OHIO NEWS.

THE 125th Ohio Regiment will hold a reunion at Cadiz on the 16th of December.

THE Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company has located cattle yards at Defiance.

FOURTEEN divorces were granted during the last term of the Tuscarawas county court.

THE Dayton Car works have just turned out twenty-five cars for the Painsville and Youngstown railroad.

THE Iron and Steel Company's furnace, at Ironton, is so advanced that it could be completed in six or eight weeks.

THERE is a movement on foot at Mansfield to organize a merchants police force, which is to be entirely independent of the city force.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made to hold a reunion of the soldiers of the Mexican war at Dayton, on December 15th. Large delegations from all parts of the State are expected to be present.

A BOOT and shoe dealer of Mansfield named Clergen was robbed of $2,500 in money and $80 in checks on Tuesday evening last. The robber took the money from the safe while the proprietor was waiting upon one he thought a customer, one who was in reality an accomplice to the thief.

THE Akron Iron Company have been running their mill during the entire year past, with a full force of hands, and have turned out a very large quantity of iron, which is principally used for machinery. In the month of Oct. the company manufactured and sold iron of various sizes to the amount of $55,000

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Leond Florey, charged with selling liquor without license, was allowed a nolle pros. A mistake in the name having been made.

George A. Bauldaf plead nolle contendere to a charge of Sunday liquor selling, and was fined $150 and costs.

Morris Freil entered the same plea with the same result.

William Grossglass, charged with the same offense got off on payment of costs.

Frederick Guckert plead nolle contendere to a charge of Sunday liquor selling and was fined $150. He was allowed a nolle pros on another charge.

Michel Murray was convicted of selling liquor on Sunday and without license.

The jury were out in the case of James Jenkinson, John Keefer, John Croft, John Tolmer, Frank Wolf, Joseph Wolf and George Reese, indicted for felonious assault and battery, on oath of Anthony Breigel.

P. M. Monahan, charged with selling liquor without license, is on trial.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

Mary Garvey vs. D. W. Loyd. Action for personal injuries received by falling into an excavation on the defendant's property, on Miller street. On trial.

Dillinger & Stevenson vs. vs. John C Rothe. Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $189 54.

Martin Ebel vs. Henry Schmidt. An action to recover damages for alleged debauchery. On trial.

John Beveridge vs. Hilands & King. Verdict for plaintiff for $333 13. This was an action for work done in coal digging.

Reed & Gilchrist, for use, vs. S. Clark & Son. Verdict for plaintiff for $339 65.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Nicholas Overfield, bankrupt, Bradford county. The special reports and the general report of Register Overton on the petitions of D. S. Stack et al., executors of Henry Stark, deceased, First National Bank of Pittston, Pa., et al. for ascertainment and liquidation of their alleged liens filed, subject to exceptions within ten days.

James L. Dunn, bankrupt, Titusville, presented a petition for final discharge. Referred to Register Rogers.

In the matter of Harrison A. Bailey, bankrupt, the report of the assignee of the sale of real estate, was approved.

In the case of Keese, Perry & Co., bankrupts, the petition of A. W. Barry, Esq., for compensation for professional services, was referred to Register Rogers for examination and report.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Blees Sewing Machine Company vs. the Enterprise Trading Company. After the jury had been empannelled the plaintiffs were allowed to amend their declaration, and the defendants amended their plea. The defendants then claimed surprise and the case was continued.

In the equity proceeding instituted by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company vs. T. Chalkly Taylor, writ of attachment was granted, directed to the Marshal of the Eastern districs to arrest the said Taylor and bring him before the Court to answer a charge of contempt, in violating an injunction restraining him from infringing upon letters patent of George Thompson for putting up concentrated lye.

Wm. J. Radcliffe, assignee in bankruptcy of K. Bell & Sons vs. David Hostetter. This was an action in trover to recover a lot of goods. On trial.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEEINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett

Anthony Happy was convicted on two indictments for illegal liquor selling. One for selling on Sunday and another for dispensing without license. Thomas Fleming prosecutor.

Michael and Patrick Barrett were tried on three indictments for illegal liquor selling and Patrick was convicted on one of them. Mary Vaughn prosecutor.

Henry Bost was convicted of allowing liquor to be sold in his premises on Sunday.

George Ziegler was acquitted of a charge of larceny by bailee, preferred by Jeanette Schintog.

N. Steiner plead nolo contendere to selling liquor on Sunday, charged by Wm. Adams.

A nolle pros. was allowed in two indictments against Wm. H. Brooks for selling liquor to minors, charged by William J. Backhouse.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of Jacob Dolon, Indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, on oath of Wm. Adams.

S. J. Spalding was acquitted of assault and battery, charged by T. J. Holmes, and the costs were equally divided.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of S. C. Boley, of the First ward, Pittsburgh indicted for selling liquor on Sunday, on oath of Matthew Keep.

The same was allowed in the case of James Arthurs, charged with selling without license.

Thomas McDonough was also allowed a nolle pros. on a similar charge.

Robert McKelvey, of the Tenth ward, Pittsburgh, plead nolle contendere to selling liquor without license, Henry Coates prosecutor.

P. Monaghan of the Third ward, Allegheny City, was convicted of selling liquor without license. D. S. McKnight, prosecutor.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of Dennis F. Tracey, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, Patrick Manning prosecutor.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of John Schnelt, of the First ward, Pittsburgh, indicted for selling liquor without license, Matthew Keep prosecutor.

John Amman was allowed to withdraw a former plea, and plead nolo contendere to a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, James W. Hamilton prosecutor.

Jacob Doerr plead nolle contendere to one charge of selling liquor on Sunday, and was allowed a nolle pros. on another.

District Court—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

Mary Garvy vs. D. W. Lloyd, action for damages received by falling into defendant's cellar. Verdict for plaintiff for $526 75.

Elizabeth McKean vs. Elkins, Bly & Co. Action for damages for the death of plaintiff's husband, who was killed by an explosion of oil. It is alleged that McKean, the deceased, went into a cellar on his premises for the purpose of cleaning out some water. He took with him a candle. In the cellar was a quantity of oil barrels; manufactured and stored by defendants, which became ignited and resulted in the fatal burning of McKean, who died in a short time after the accident. It was claimed by plaintiff that the oil was below the regular fire test and that the fire was consequent upon this fact. The defendants explain the state of the oil on the ground that it had been refined before the degree had been fixed by law. On trial.

Peter Schott vs. Robert D. King, an action on three promissory notes. Verdict for plaintiff for $405 97.

Jacob Stahl vs. Maple & Culbertson. An action in replevin. On trial.

Martin Schmidt vs. Henry Eber. Verdict for plaintiff for $5.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

George Ober, Allegheny city, debtor. Petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself, filed and referred to Register Shafer.

Lyman Stewart, of Titusville, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, and of William T. Neill, et al., copartners as the "Titusville Savings Bank."

Joseph J. Holden, of Titusville, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself and of Wm. H. Abbot et al., co-partners as the Citizens' Bank of Titusville.

H. T. Chaffey, of Erie, bankrupt. On petition of bankrupt, an order was made for a meeting of creditors at the office of Register Woodruff, on the 24th inst., for the purpose of considering and passing upon propositions for settlement.

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. C. L. Graff and Robt. McCutcheon, et al., vs. Thomas Blackmore. Order made directing that the selection of W. H. Everson and W. H. Smith, as trustees in each of said cases, by the creditors, be recorded, and the statement of assets and debts be filed, the provisions of composition in each case to be binding on all of the creditors, and all the proceedings heretofore had in each case are confirmed absolutely.

Seth W. Payne, Bankrupt. The report of Register Overton, auditor appointed to liquidate the liens of Moses W. Wheeloch, a living creditor, and make distribution of the money in Court was presented and approved, and the assignee directed to pay the said Wheeloch.

Christian Oeser, Allegheny, bankrupt. The petition of the assignee for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens presented and referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

Carrie & Baum, bankrupts. The hearing on the motion for an injunction against John Hill and E. G. Carrier was continued until the 15th inst.

Hastings Gehr, Register in bankruptcy of the Sixteenth district, presented his resignation, which was accepted.

Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Blees Sewing Machine Co. vs. the Enterprise Trading Co. Jury withdrawn and the case continued.

W. J. Radcliffe, assignee of K. Brett & Sons, vs Dr. David Hostetter. Action in trover to recover the value of a lot of machinery. On trial.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Samuel Brown was convicted of assault and battery.

Lewis Raun was allowed a nolle pros. on a charge of illegal liquor selling in the Fifteenth ward.

The same was accorded to Mathias Eichenlaub, charged with selling liquor on Sunday.

A nolle pros. was also allowed to Andrew Dalzell, charged with cruelty to animals.

Jacob Gunber plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery.

Anthony Briegel plead nolle contendere on two charges of selling liquor to minors and to two charges of selling on Sunday, and was allowed a nolle pros. on each of five other charges.

This wound up the business of the September term, and Court adjourned.

The argument list will be taken up this morning, and next Monday Judge Collier will inaugurate the December term.

District Court—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

The greater part of the day was occupied by the hearing of the argument pipe line case, elsewhere reported.

Thomas Walsh vs. Constantine Krugel, an action for damages for alleged malicious prosecution. Jury out.

McKean vs. Elkins, is still on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Steele & Co., Crawford county, bankrupts. On petition of assignee filed an order was made for the sale certain book accounts, &c.

H. W. Wall, Luzerne county, bankrupt. Order made referring the petition of W. B. Swick, a creditor for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens, to Register Willard.

A petition for the final discharge of Geo. E. Reineman and J. K. Phillips was presented and an order made for a final hearing before Register Harper on the 21st.

In the case of Lyman Stewart, who asks for the adjudication of himself and Thos. Neill et al., co-partners of the Titusville Savings Bank, and of Joseph J. Holden, who makes a similar petition for himself and other co-partners of the Citizens Bank, of Titusville, orders were granted on each of the co-partners to show cause why they should not be adjudged bankrupts on the petitions presented, which was made returnable on the 12th inst. The names cited in the petition embrace a large number of the leading citizens of Titusville.

Hubley, Adams & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny. The creditors having chosen John Grayson, Jr., Esq., of Allegheny, assignee, the same was approved.

T. Fawcett & Son vs. the steamboat Stella, in admiralty. Rule granted on the respondents to close their testimony in thirty days.

Ziegler, Baker & Co., Westmoreland county, bankrupts. On petition of George F. Huff, of Lloyd, Huff & Co., et al., judgment creditors, presented, rule granted on D. F. Heck, Esq., late Sheriff of Westmoreland county, James Borlin, assignee of said bankrupts, and R. M. Reed, purchaser at Sheriff's sale, to show cause why the injunction granted on the 16th and 27th of August, 1870, should not be dissolved. Returnable on the 17th inst. at 10 A. M.

Wm. H. Klingensmith, Esq., of Greensburg, was, on motion of L. B. Duff, Esq., admitted to practice in the United States Courts.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

In the case of W. J. Radcliffe, assignee of K. Britt & Sons, vs. Dr. David Hostetter, an action in trover to recover the value of a lot of machinery, the jury found a verdict for the defendant.

Goodyear & Denvough vs. Thomas F. McClure, Phineas C. Morgan and Wm. A. Cobb. Attachments were issued for disobeying the subpoena of H. D. Gamble, Esq., master in the case.

Jury trials having been concluded the equity list will be taken up to-day.

THE IRON MANUFACTURERS.

HOPE ENTERTAINED FOR ANOTHER CONFRENCE WITH THE PUDDLERS.

A number of the leading iron manufacturers are reported to have held a consultation at the office of the American Manufacturer Wednesday afternoon, in regard to the course to be pursued in case the puddlers still persist in refusing to accede to the proposition offered them by the former. The meeting was of an informal character, but all those present expressed their determination to shut down their mills unless the boilers accede to their request. Hope is entertained that another conference will be had between the manufacturers and puddlers before Saturday, the time at which the matter will be finally settled, and that an agreement may yet be obtained. Both sides should consider well the results that will follow a general closing up of the mills at this time, before the final decision to do sois given.

VALUABLE WEST VIRGINIA LANDS FOR SALE.

As West Virginia has a Democratic administration and will soon elect a Democratic Senator in place of the present Radical one, she promises to prosper and grow rapidly in wealth, and hence it is a good time for persons who desire to settle or secure good land in that State, to look after the matter now. In this connection we desire to call attention to the advertisement of Mr. A. H. Rowand, who offers some desirable coal and timber lands, further particulars of which are given in another column.

THE MINERS' STRIKE.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF SUNDAY'S BATTLE—THE NAMES OF THE KILLED—THE CORONER'S INQUEST—THE ITALIANS LEAVE THE GROUND—THEIR FUTURE MOVEMENTS, ETC.

(From The Daily Post of Tuesday.)

The experiment of introducing Italian miners has certainly proved a failure so far at least as it concerns the mines in the vicinity of Beuna Vista on the Youhioghe-ny river. By the desperate battle fought at that place on Sunday the Romans have been completely routed, and they have now quit the grounds in disgust. All was quiet at the mines since Sunday evening; but notwithstanding that fact a party of twenty Italians left early yesterday morning, coming to this city. Guscetti, their leader, advised the abandonmeut of the place and the remainder, numbering one hundred and fifty-eight, packed up their goods and chattels and arrived in the city last evening. The delegation that arrived in the morning was sent to Coalburg, Ohio, where they have been employed before, and the remainder will be sent to the mines on the Pan Handle road. What will be their success there remains to be seen.

The bodies of those that were killed on Sunday were yesterday sent to McKeesport for interment. By mistake one corpse was placed among the baggage of the miners and was brought to this city, but was sent back to McKeesport last evening.

Mr. Guscetti states that there is yet about $2,500 due the Italians for their services at Armstrong's mines. The operator yesterday paid the delegation that first left the gounds in part and they were thus enabled to reach the point stated in Ohio. The others are scattered about the city, many of them being at the Union depot, but will leave as soon as they can get transportation. The correct names of the killed will be found below. Several others were wounded, but their wounds will not prove fatal, and some of them are but slight. Only one man is missing, and it is thought he will turn up. The old miners and citizens of Buena Vista escaped without injury from the firing.

An inquest was commenced yesterday morning on the bodies of the Italians that were killed on Sunday. 'Squire Greenewalt, of Buena Vista, conducted the inquest: The following is a portion of the testimony taken:

THE KILLED.

Mr. Fred Guscetti was the first witness sworn. He showed the jury the men who were killed and gave their names as Ambrogio Fucacci, aged 21 years, born in Milan, Italy, shot in the right temple; Giuseppe Raimondi, aged 24 years, a native of Mondori, Piedmont, Italy, shot in the left side, and died at one o'clock Monday morning; Pancrazio La Vecchia, aged 37 years, a native of Torredel Grecio Naples, shot in the bowels and back, died on Monday, 3 A. M

MR. GUSCETTI'S STORY.

The jury then returned to the store room and Mr. Guscetti testified as to the manner of the death of the above persons. He said Fucacci had been sent down to the tipple after the flag of truce had been hoisted to stop the men from firing. Two or three shots were fired after the flag had been raised, and he was found dead under the tipple. Raimondi was killed in my house, the men on the hill saw me coming out of the house and cried, "there goes the s— of b— Guscetti," and fired a volley; it was that volley killed Raimondi and wounded two or three others; I went into another house to get some medicine, when another volley was fired and two more men were wounded, and when my nephew put out the flag, another man was struck down; all these volleys came from the hill; La Vecchia was shot by parties on the opposite side of the river, the first ball striking him on the stomach and the second on the back, which was fired by the parties on the hill.

The witness then proceeded to give in detail an account of all the troubles. In regard to the late troubles he testified as follows: When the old miners began to fire on Saturday night, our men responded, but I told them to cease, for we had not much ammunition; about twelve o'clock the firing on both sides ceased; about half-past nine Sunday morning, a man who was wounded on Saturday night, wanted a doctor, and some of his sailor friends went to the river and asked me to send for a doctor; I told them it was no use as the doctor refused to come once before; my wife and sister-in-law sent nineteen men across the river, five of whom had revolvers; they traveled toward the postoffice, and soon some persons fired on them from the school house and they run back to the boat; they said over twenty men fired on them; when they had pushed out I ordered my men to fire to protect them; two of the men were left ashore and had to swim over; the firing continued at intervals till two o'clock, from our side and the other side continued till five o'clock; I tried to have my men stop because of the scarcity of ammunition, and I feared for the night; I stationed my nephew and six men on the hill to keep a watch, but they had to return on account of the heavy firing; about half-past four the volleys rattled through the house tops when I was called to visit the wounded man in the next house as stated before.

Two of the Italians were examined and corroborated the above testimony except in regard to the number of men who caused the riot.

Mr. Frank Patterson also testified, but he did not see much of the fight.

THE OTHER SIDE.

The inquest was then adjourned until two o'clock in the afternoon, when it was resumed at 'Suire Greenawalt's office.

MR. COOLEY'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Cooley of Buena Vista was examined. He testified as follows: Never saw any rioting among the miners before the Italians came; I saw the Italians coming from the Westmoreland side on Sunday morning; they came to the village and traveled toward the Postoffice; I thought they had come over to burn the town.

Guscetti—What gave you that impression?

Cooley—I have been away for some time but have heard that threats were made to burn the place.

The Foremen—Were the men who crossed the river armed?

Witness—Yes, they had side arms.

Foreman—How many of them?

Witness—As many as three or four were armed.

Foreman—How many were there in the whole party?

Witness—Twenty-one, I am sure, for I counted them twice.

Guscetti—How do you know the men had side arms?

Witness—I saw some, and thought others had revolvers under their coats.

Foreman—What did you do when you saw the men?

Witness—I walked with them to the school house and back again, and tried to talk with them, but I couldn't understaud hem.

Guscetti—Did they insult you?

Witness—No, they did not.

Foreman—Who began the firing on Sunday?

Witness—Cannot say, but I saw five men firing from the school house. The men on the Westmoreland side then fired into the village.

Guscetti—Would our men fire when some of their companions were in the village?

Witness—Saw firing from both sides.

The examination of the witness was continued at some length.

MR. BELL'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. W. A. Bell, another resident of Buena Vista was also examined and testified as follows: The Italians commenced firing on the village the first nigh they arrived; our side never answered the firing, although it was kept up at intervals ever since, until Friday, 6th Nov. when the men on our side responded; the Italians fired generally at night but frequently at day time; many women come to my house for protection; on Saturday (Nov. 10th,) met Deputy Sheriff Stubbs and Lane on the Buena Vista side and they told me that they had spoken to Guscetti at Armstrong station, and that it was understood between Guscetti and them that there would be no firing by the Italians when a signal was given by a lantern.

Mr. Guscetti here claimed that the testimony was fals, and after correcting himself on a date, Mr. Bell proceeded with his testimony. A number of other witnesses were examined and gave their knowledge of the battle, and of the troubles since the Romans first came to the place. There was nothing additional in the testimony that has not been already made public. None of the witnesses so far as our reporter learned were able to say who fired the fatal shots, nor were we able to obtain the verdict of the jury.

CITY HALL ACCOUNTS.

MEETING OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE—THE PAINTING AND ROOFING CONTRACTS—MORE LOW BIDDERS RULED OUT BY MR. KERR, ETC.

(From The Daily Post of Wednesday.)

The City Hall Auditing Committee held another meeting yesterday morning in the reception room, Municipal Hall, Judge Veech in the chair. There were no representatives of the Taxpayers' Union present.

CONTRACT FOR PLASTERING.

Architect Kerr presented the proposals for plastering, as follows:

D. B. Morris	$14,000
Evan Jones	15,340
James Blyth	15,756
Eccles & Lang	15,935
G. W. Lloyd	14,700

The contract was awarded to Morris, who was the lowest bidder, on December 1, 1870.

The vouchers and receipts of Morris were examined by the committee and found to be correct. A bill of extras, amounting to $577 90, was allowed by Architect Kerr. The extras were for a concrete floor in the cellar. The entire amount paid Morris was $14,577.

PAINTING.

The contract for painting was next examined. The bids were produced and found to be as follows:

Bassett & Brown	$6,369
R. McEldowney	4,300
Wilson, Morrow & Wilson	6,100
Johns & Stoughton	5,527
John F. Cluley	7,480
Hill & Warren	9,000
W. Coulter	6,995

Mr. Kerr stated that the contract had been awarded to Bassett & Brown, at $6,-369.

Judge Veech—McEldowney bid over $2,000 less than Bassett & Brown; Johns & Stoughton, and Wilson, Morrow & Wilson also bid lower. Why was the contract not given to some of them?

Mr. Kerr—They were ruled out as being too low to do the work right.

Judge Veech—The same as the brick men were?

Mr. Kerr—Yes.

DICTATING TO THE COMMISSION.

Judge Veech—You took the responsibility of that?

Mr. Kerr—I dictated to the Commission against giving the contract to either of the three lowest bidders. My choice, though, was Cluley.

Judge Veech—You mean they wouldn't or couldn't do the work right—which?

Mr. Kerr—They couldn't. You can't get blood out of stone.

The minutes of the questions and answers were heard read by the Secretary, Mr. Miller, to the architect, when Mr. Kerr requested the Secretary to change the word "dictate", as applied to the Commission, to the word "request," as he merely advised the Commission.

Further examination into the papers of the painting contract developed the fact that $379 18 was paid extra for plate-glass making the whole amount paid the contractor $7,041.

The vouchers were next examined and approved.

TIN ROOFING, ETC.

The tin roofing contract was next taken up and the proposals were as follows:

John H. M'Elroy	$2,085
H. Adler	2,000
Kim & Schwartz	1,478

The contract was awarded to Messrs. Kim & Schwartz.

The slate roofing contract for slating the dome was examined, the bids being as follows:

J. S. Newmyer, Lehigh slate	$757 25
Aiken & Co., " "	838 00

The contract was awarded to Aiken & Co., Mr. Kerr testified, because they were the best bidders. Newmyer kept no slaters; he was merely a dealer in slate. We wanted practical men. The Commissioners accepted my advice.

The vouchers of these two contracts were examined and found to be correct.

Judge Veech, while handling the papers, came across a bundle marked "vouchers, J. W. Kerr, architect." He said: This bundle I want to reserve specially until Judge Mellon and Mr. King are present. They will be particularly interested in them.

The Board continued in session for some time, but nothing of special importance was done.

THE DIOCESE OF NEW JERSEY.

REV. DR. SCARBOROUGH'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE EPISCOPACY.

The following is a copy of the letter of Dr. Scarborough accepting the Episcopal office of the new Diocese of New Jersey:

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 24, 1874.

To Rev. Samuel A. Clark, D. D., Alfred Stubbs, D. D., T Lewis Banister, and Messrs. Chas. L. Milnor, Alfred S. Livingston, Committee, etc.:

MY DEAR BRETHR-N:—I have delayed my answer to your letter of the 13th inst., informing me of my election to the Episcopate of New Jersey, in order that I might be able to confer personally with some of you, and to find out more fully the mind of the clergy and laity of the diocese. And now, with all the facts and information before me; after the most careful consideration, and looking to God for his special help and guidance, I am fully persuaded of my duty to accept the high office and responsibilities to which you have called me with such singular and hearty unanimity.

To you, therefore, as chosen representatives, and through you to the diocese, I hereby communicate my formal acceptance of the office of a Bishop in the church of God, provided the ecclesiastical authority of other dioceses shall confirm my election and consent to my consecration.

To those who know the blessings and comforts I have had here in ministering to the noble parish from which this action severs me, I need not say that my decision has cost me much anxiety and pain. If in my future work among you I shall have the same cordial support I have had here, I could ask no more without asking an impossible service at your hands.

During the coming weeks and always I crave your prayers, dear brethren, that I may have grace and strength sufficient for the sacred work to which, in God's name, I now and here commit myself for the remainder of my life and ministry, whether that be long or short. I can only pledge anew to the church and to you a full and honest consecration of myself, all I am, and all I have, to my work, while in advance I beg your considerate forbearance, if in anything I seem to fall short of the noble men who have preceded me in this holy office.

In love and zeal "striving together for the faith of the gospel" and the up-building of Christ's kingdom, may we be true yokefellows in our work, while we look up to Him for a blessing who alone can give the increase here or the reward of faithful service hereafter. Commending you, dear brethren, and the whole diocese to God's loving care, I am, believe me, faithfully your friend and servant.

JOHN SCARBOROUGH.

ANOTHER DEFEAT.

ARGUMENT ON THE PIPE LINE INJUNCTION CASE—THE COURT REFUSES TO GRANT AN INJUNCTION.

Intense interest was manifested in the case of the Columbia Conduit Company vs. the West Penn Railroad Company yesterday. Before the hour arrived for the hearing of the argument on the injunction applied for, the District Court room was densely packed. The argument was heard by a full bench, and the case was opened by Mr. Woods on behalf of the Conduit Company. He read a number of affidavits setting forth that the pipe had been laid under the railroad peaceably, none daring to molest the men or make them afraid; that the bed of the run had been probed, and no evidence found that the Railroad Company or any other person or corporation had ever done any work toward constructing a foundation, as had been alleged by the Railroad Company.

Mr. Dalzell followed, also in the affidavit line, for the Railroad Company. The affidavits set forth that if force had not been used by the Conduit Company, intimidation had; that irreparable injury had been done the Railroad Company in the tearing away of stones about the tracks, which served as ballast, that the course was obstructed so that in case of a flood the walls of the railroad would be in extreme danger. The affidavits further set forth that the men employed by the Conduit Company, had done and were still doing great damage by their reckless drunken conduct. An affidavit by Superintendent J. McC. Creighton represented that the Railroad Company own and have a title for the strip of land over which the railroad runs and over which the pipe has been laid.

THE ARGUMENT.

Thos. M. Marshall then opened on behalf of the Conduit Company. He said that he had been unable to find the act of Assembly referred to in Mr. Creigton's affidavit, giving the Railroad Company a title in fee simple to the property in dispute. He held that the title being in dispute, no Court of Equity would allow the party in possession to be ousted; that equity would prevent force, but after force had been used it would not permit force to be used to alter possession. He claimed that no proof had been submitted to show that force had been used; that it was the province of equity to take things as it found them, not to go back but accept the situation and protect the Conduit men, until a final decree should settle the matter irrevocably.

At the conclusion of Mr. Marshall's argument, Mr. Woods offered two additional affidavits in answer to the allegations of the Railroad Company that the Conduit men were under the influence of stimulants when the pipe was laid.

Mr. Hampton for the Railroad Company objected to the reading of the indictments as contrary to the rules of the Court. The Court admitted the soundness of his position, but nevertheless concluded to allow them to be read.

THE RAILROAD SIDE.

THE COURTS.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

Dr. A. M. Barr charged with larceny by bailee by Elizabeth Donnelly, was allowed a nolle pros.

Jno. Welsh was acquitted of a charge of malicious mischief and the costs were divided between him and the prosecutor, Leonard Sippel.

John was also acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, made by Frank Gelz, and the same disposition made of the costs.

Martin E. Schreiber was allowed a nolle pros. on a charge of false pretenses by Julius Richter.

Samuel Keys was on trial on a charge of larceny made by David Hutchinson.

The jury were out on the case of Alderman C. J. Harrington, charged by John Mo[illegible]dgue with assault and battery in putting defendant out of his (Harrington's) office. The defense was that the action was justifiable.

The court will not be in session to-day.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe.

Dr. J. A. Phillips vs. the Connellsville Railroad Company; an action for professional services as physician to the road. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,924 64.

Gallagher & Berkert vs. Phillips; an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $219 70.

Joseph Forsythe, trustee, vs. Wilson & Johnston; petition of Mrs. Maggie C. Wilson presented, and rule granted on plaintiff to show cause why the judgment in this case should not be set aside as to her, and proceedings stayed ad interim.

Mary S. Thompson vs. John W. Berlin, George McCombs and Wm. H. Morrison; an action on a promissory note. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $354 65.

George and Theresa Stillerick, formerly Theresa Paechtel, administrators of Matthias Paechtel, deceased, vs. Conrad Rout and Conrad Eberhart; an action to recover rent. Amendment allowed and cause continued.

The Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Wm. E. De Barenna. On motion of Alexander Postley, committee of defendant, an adjudged lunatic, the petitioner is allowed to invest the trust funds in his hands in a certain mortgage, provided the title thereof be certified by counsel to be good, and the same a first lien on the mortgaged property.

John Graham, administrator of Moore Thompson, deceased; an action on a promissory note. On trial.

There will be no jury trials in this court before next Monday week. The argument list will be taken up next Monday.

District Court—Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.

In the case of Cochran et al. vs. Morrow et al; an action in ejectment, plaintiffs took a non-suit.

Blackmore and wife vs. D. S. H. Gilmore; a feigned issue to determine the ownership of goods. Verdict for plaintiff.

T. J. Blackmore and wife vs. First National Bank of Brownsville; similar to the case above. Verdict for plaintiffs.

Hamilton Hall and Cottage Company vs. H. Rosenberg; action to recover subscription for stock. Verdict for defendant.

Hamilton Hall and Cottage Company vs. Keating; action to recover stock subscription. Plaintiff took a non-suit.

There will be no jury trials in this court before Monday next.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Kenmuir, bankrupt, Allegheny. On petition of the assignee, he is allowed to receive and receipt for certain purchase money, and to pay the same in liquidating mortgages in the order of their priority. An order was also made for the sale of book account.

James Duncan and Ira. B. Duncan, bankrupt, Beaver county. Assignees report of the sale of certain real estate, presented and sale affirmed.

Harbaugh, Mathias & Owens, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. An order was made allowing the Superior Iron Company to proceed on their mortgage in the State Court.

Ault & Cornforth, bankrupts, McKean county. Assignee allowed to amend petition for the sale of certain real estate so that the same may be sold free from levies except mortgages and unpaid purchase money.

John Horn, bankrupt, Allegheny. Argument on motion for injunction against Jacob Rose et al. by C. C. Montooth, Esq., for and T. H. B. Patterson, Esq., against the same. The decision of the Court withheld.

Staib & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Motion for injunction against L. P. Chester. Argued by Mr. Watson for, and Mr. Barton against the same. Further hearing adjourned to the 4th proximo.

W. S. Purviance, assignee of Bates & Goldsborough, bankrupts, Pittsburgh, against Aenah Neyhart, Warren county. The rule granted to show cause why the judgment in this case should not be opened, referred to John H. Bailey, Esq., for examination and report.

J. E. McKelvy, Esq., filed the petition of John R. McMahon, of this city, and G. W. Rundels, of Rochester, Beaver county, for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy, and the matter was referred to Register Harper.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Henry Tauszky vs. Joseph Finch & Co., previously reported. Verdict for plaintiff of one dollar and costs to be paid by defendant.

J. C. Anderson vs. Wilkins & Bell, on motion of W. S. Miller, plaintiff's solicitor, Court granted final decree and perpetual injunction to restrain defendants from infringing on plaintiff's patent, and appointed H. D. Gamble master to take testimony and report.

The case of Bole vs. Grandin, an action to recover a tract of oil land in Armstrong county, is on trial.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Philip Goedel was convicted of selling liquor on Sunday. Joseph Best prosecutor.

Gottlieb Geltz, charged by Frederick Schrenk with assault and battery, was allowed a nolle pros.

Frank Wolf plead nolle contendere to a charge of Sunday liquor selling, and was allowed a nolle pros. on two other similar charges. W. B. Ross prosecutor.

O. J. Harrington, charged by John Montague with assault and battery, was acquitted.

Mary Montague, charged by O. J. Harrington with perjury, was allowed a nolle pros.

Frederick Guckert, charged by W. B. Ross with Sunday liquor selling, plead nolle contendere to one indictment, and was allowed a nolle pros. on another.

H. W. Horbach, of Wilkins township, plead nolle contendere to one charge of Sunday liquor selling, and was allowed a nolle pros. on another.

The case of Samuel Keys, indicted for the larceny of a recipe for the manufacture of flooring tile, which was taken up on Wednesday, is still on trial. The defendant was in the employ of David Hutchinson, the prosecutor, and, as the prosecutor alleges, while in his employ, tore a leaf out of a book containing recipes, one of which—the one taken—was entirely new and particularly valuable, by reason of the peculiar tint attained. The defendant claims that he originated the composition himself, and that he was not guilty of larceny.

District Court—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of James O'Neill vs. A. B. Campbell an execution attachment which came up on Wednesday, the jury find that A. B. Campbell had in his hands at and after the service of the writ in the case, twenty-seven dollars and forty cents, money collected for and owing to the Cumberland Valley Mutual Insurance Company on February 1, 1873, for which sum they find with interest to date.

The argument list is being disposed of.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

A decision was rendered on the motion for a preliminary injunction in the bankruptcy case of John Horn, of Allegheny. The injunction was refused.

B. C. Christy and A. G. Oakley were chosen assignees of Andrew Jackson, of Allegheny county, bankrupt.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

George J. Beal vs. J. L. Grandin et al. was resumed. After some additional evidence was adduced the case was withdrawn from the jury, the parties having effected an amicable adjustment.

Portsmouth National Bank vs. Jake Hill. Action on a promissory note on which the defendant was endorser. Verdict for plaintiffs for $1,788 10.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

One thousand five hundred dollars in penalties for illegal liquor selling, were assessed as follows:

Wm. E. Garing, selling liquor on Sunday, $175 and costs.

Adam Rosenberg, for the same offense, $150 and costs.

Alex. Law, violation of local option law $125 and costs.

A. Beauenour, selling without license, $100 and costs.

Philip Goedel, selling on Sunday, $175 and costs.

John Kreiling, same offense, $150 and costs.

John Snyder, violation of local option law, $175 and costs.

Chas. Wagner, selling on Sunday, $125 costs.

Barbara Stein, violation of local option law, $100 and costs.

John Rosenberger, selling to minors, $250 and costs; (two indictments).

Zachariah Oskins, violating local option law, $175 and costs.

G. L. Smith, selling without license, $75 and costs.

Edward Lewis, was fined $10 and costs for assault and battery.

Samuel Keys, charged with the larceny of a valuable recipe by David Hutchinson, was acquitted.

Court of Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The argument list will be taken up in this Court to-day.

District Court—Judge Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

In the cases of the Columbia Conduit Company vs. the West Penn Railroad Co., leave was granted to file amended bill.

On motion of S. A. McClung, Esq., Isaac M. Patterson, and on motion of J. H. Miller, Esq., Messrs. Winfield S. Wilson and Walter G. Crawford, Jr., were admitted to practice in this Court.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Felix Beck, bankrupt, Cambria county. The creditors, at a meeting held for the purpose, having elected Patrick Meally as assignee, their action was approved by the Court.

Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. C. L. Graff, debtor, Pittsburgh. Order was made allowing the Hoboken Savings Bank intervening creditors to dismiss the proceedings commenced by said bank.

Joseph Hanlen, bankrupt, of Butler county. The assignee's report of the sale of certain real estate was presented and approved nisi, subject to exceptions within ten days.

Thomas W. Loughey, creditor against Charles Walters, debtor, Pittsburgh. Proceedings in bankruptcy were allowed to be continued.

Ault & Cornforth, bankrupts, of McKean county. Order made for the sale of certain real estate of C. Cornforth, one of the bankrupts, discharged of liens.

Alexander Ross, bankrupt, Warren county. Upon application of the assignee, order to sell at public sale, certain leaseholds, etc., as soon as convenient.

James Shoonmaker, bankrupt, Allegheny city, petition for discharge presented and an order made for final examination before Register Shafer.

In the cases of Warren Savings Bank and the First National Bank of Warren, creditors vs. J. K. Palmer & Co., debtors, the hearing on the rule to show cause why the account of John Hill & Co., creditors, should not be added to the list of creditors, Hearing fixed for the 5th prox.

William H. Currie, bankrupt, Crawford county. On petition of Seymour, Little & Co.' creditors, the assignee ordered to sell, at public sale, as soon as convenient, certain leaseholds and other property. Brown & Stone for creditors.

THE A. V. R. R. CREDITORS.

THE MEETING YESTERDAY—THE PROPOSITION OF THE COMPANY LIKELY TO BE ACCEPTED.

(From The Daily Post, November 28.)

The creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad met at Lafayette Hall yesterday morning, in pursuance of a call issued by the Court at the instance of the Company. The call set forth the object of the meeting to be to secure the names of the remainder of the creditors to the agreement which was entered into some months ago, and which has been signed by creditors who represent, in the aggregate, the sum of $5,000,000 of the indebtedness. It was also intended to have this agreement forfeited in accordance with the forty-third section of the bankrupt act, as amended by the act of June 22d, 1874.

The meeting was largely attended by the creditors and was presided over by Samuel Harper, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy. Some preliminary business of minor importance was transacted, after which the creditors adjourned to meet at two o'clock, in order that the claims and accounts might be received.

The meeting reassembled at two o'clock, Register Harper in the chair. Several additional clerks from the Valley office and Auditor A. H. Rowan were present to assist the Chairman.

Mr. Harper read a list of the assets and liabilities of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, as compiled by President John Scott, as follows:

ASSETS.

Main line	$10,251,470 41
Plumb Creek Branch	80,000 00
Bennett's Branch	9,500,000 00
Sligo Branch	262,776 93
Equipment on the above	1,967 709 60
Sundry real estate	578,461 94
Materials for roadway	145,587 49
Materials for use in shop	32,475 13
Stock in Oil Creek & A. V. R. R. Co.	348,500 00
Stock in Brady's Bend Bridge	49,000 00
Cash on hand	47,068 12
Balance due from agents	26,669 44
Total assets	$23,220,649 4

LIABILITIES.

First mortgage bonds	$ 57,000 00
Second mortgage bonds	8,000 00
General mortgage bonds	3,916,000 00
First mortgage bonds, Bennett's Branch	10,000,000 00
Second mortgage bonds, Bennett's Branch	3,500,000 00
Other bonds and debts secured by mortgages, making a total of	17,762,443 97
Taxes due to State	57,260 64
Total debt, secured and preferred	17,819,754 61
Unsecured debt, as per list of creditors and amounts due in detail, presented herewith	5,491,819 74
Total of debts	$23,311,524 35

Mr. Harper then read the proposition of the Company, which is in brief that the unsecured claims to be paid in full in twenty years from October 1, 1874, with interest.

Mr. Thos. A. Reilly, of Pottsville, Pa., offered the following:

Resolved, That the proposition offered by the Allegheny Valley Railroad be accepted by its creditors in satisfaction of the debts due them by said company. Carried.

Mr. Harper stated that the proceedings of the meeting would not be legal unless the proposition were assented by two-thirds of the whole number of creditors, who represented one-half of the whole amount of indebtedness of the company. He then read off the list of creditors and calling on each to come in order and sign. There were about three hundred creditors, representing about $5,000 000 of the unsecured indebtedness, who signed the agreement. The bankrupt law also requires that three-fourths the whole number of creditors, to whom is owing one-half of the indebtedness must sign the agreement before it can be legal. The whole number of creditors is four hundred and eigty-six so that three hundred and sixty-five must append their names to the paper. As about three hundred signed the agreement yesterday afternoon, it is very likely that the proposition will be signed by the requisite number.

A BLOODY RIOT.

THREE MEN KILLED AND SEVEN WOUNDED.

THE BATTLE OF BUENNA VISTA FOUGHT OVER AGAIN.

From The Daily Post of Monday.]

Yesterday added another horror to those that have startled and disgraced our city and county for some months past.

Yesterday afternoon Sheriff Hare was notified by telegraph that a riot was in progress at Buena Vista, a station on the Connellsville railroad, about twenty-six miles from the city, and in the vicinity of Armstrong's coal works, where the Roman miner experiment is being tried. Summoning a posse of men, the Sheriff departed for the battle-field in a special train. Upon arriving at Armstrong's works, about a mile above Buena Vista, it was found that the report had not been unfounded, as two men were found to have been killed, and eight more were wounded, one of whom afterwards died. The names of the killed were Frank Albato and Ambrose Delano. The names of those dangerously wounded were Angelo Moses and Frank Mord, one of whom, we did not learn which, afterwards died.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

An irregular skirmish had been kept up between the Italians and the displaced miners since Thursday, and yesterday, according to the Agent Gussette's account, five Italians went over the river from the Westmoreland side, and were attacked by the Buena Vista miners.

THE OTHER SIDE

of the story is that twenty-one Italians went across the river for the purpose of burning the village, and were attacked, with the result stated above.

A party of seventy-five men from the Allegheny county side, we are informed, crossed the river, and scaling the hills in the rear of Armstrong's works, opened a heavy fire upon the Romans, who replied, but finding themselves at a disadvantage, ran up a white flag on the bayonet of a musket, when the attacking party ceased firing.

A barn near Moore's station was also burned last evening. It is supposed to have been set on fire by some of the discharged miners.

As the Sheriff and his party believed that all would be quiet, for the present at least, they returned last evening, leaving Deputy Sheriff Fife in charge of the place.

THE OUTLOOK

is at present gloomy and unless something is done either to pacify the rioters or put down the malcontents who are guilty of fomenting disturbance, we will be called on to witness scenes similar to those that occurred a few days since at Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Everything possible to ameliorate the condition of the working men should be done, and every grievance should be heard and remedied if possible, but surely it requires no argument to convince thinking men, that such actions as desecrated yesterday should receive the most severe public censure. The possibility of mob law settling disputes is a question that should never for one moment be tolerated in our community. The matter should be probed to the bottom, and those found to be guilty should be made to atone for the useless bloodshed. From what we could learn last evening, it is difficult to say which party were to blame.

THE CONDUIT-RAILROAD WAR.

SHREWD GENERALSHIP ON THE PART OF THE COLUMBIA COMPANY—THEY MAKE THE CONNECTION AT POWERS' RUN—THE COURT AGAIN DECIDES AGAINST THEM.

[From The Daily Post of Monday.]

The protracted war between the Columbia Conduit Company and the West Penn Railroad Company assumed a new phase on Saturday. Notwithstanding their frequent defeats in Court, the Columbia, on Friday night, quietly put a large force of men to work at Powers' Run, and in spite of the remonstrances of the railroad employees laid their pipe under the bridge, and immediately began forcing grease through at the rate of some two hundred barrels per hour. This was done for the purpose of flanking the railroad company in the event of an adverse decision by the District Court on the petition of the Columbia for an injunction to prevent the railroad from interfering with the laying of the pipe. The event proved the necessity for this action, as on Saturday morning the Court refused to grant the injunction applied for.

In order to hold what had thus been gained by strategy, the Columbia, on Sunday morning, filed an amendment to their former bill, said amendment being a petition for an injunction restraining the Railroad Company from taking up the pipe or interfering with its operation. The application set forth that the pipe had been actually laid on the Columbia's ground without any interference on the part of defendants, and without damaging the property of the latter; that petitioners believed and were informed that defendants, if not restrained, would destroy the pipe and work, great damage to the petitioners. The application was accompanied with affidavits to that effect.

Mr. Hampton, on the part of the Railroad Company, objected to the bill as amended, but the Court over-ruled the objection.

The Columbia Company then filed with their amended bill an injunction bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars with David Hostetter and M. L. Martin on the bond, and the Court fixed to-morrow morning at ten o'clock as the time for hearing argument on the injunction.

Mr. Hampton, on the part of the Railroad Company, agreed to a truce until that time, on condition that the Columbia withdraw their employees from the field of conflict. To this proposition the latter acceded and both parties are now lying on their arms.

What gave the Columbia strength was the fact that the tank works and mills in this city were generally on their side. They look on cheap transportation for crude oil as the one thing needful to furnish them steady employment through this dismal winter.

An estimation of the relative strength of the warring parties will show that the Railroad Company have a foe worthy of their steel. The working expenses of the Columbia are small. They have a tankage capacity between Montrose and Karns City, Butler county, of 154,000 barrels and can double this capacity whenever needed. Some half dozen powerful steam pumps distributed along the line of the route furnish the motive power to force the oil through the pipe. The cost of the pipe is $500,000.

JOSEPH M. AND JOHN M.

THE BALLOT-BOXES TO BE PRODUCED IN COURT.

The rule granted by the Court of Common Pleas on Mr. Wainwright, to answer the petition of Geo. Berry et al., asking for the correction in the printing of Mr. Carson's name on the election return sheets, was returnable on Saturday, but Mr. Wainwright failed to answer. On motion of C. S. Fetterman, Esq., Judge Stowe granted a rule on the election officers of the various sub-districts of the Fourth Legislative district, to produce their ballot-boxes in Court on Thursday next at ten o'clock, when the matter will be determined.

NATURAL WONDERS IN CALIFORNIA.

One Dr. Harness reports to the Academy of Sciences in San Francisco that, upon the line which divides Lassen and Plumas counties, California, he visited an extinct volcano. He describes it as being three miles long by half a mile wide, and thinks it is of recent origin. There are trunks of trees standing upright and a great number of stumps on the bank. The lava lies in flakes from a cubic foot in size to a ton weight. For several hundred acres surrounding the crater the ground is void of vegetation. The doctor feels certain that the volcano has been active during the past twenty-five years, and says the Indians thereabouts say their fathers informed them that all the mountains there were once on fire. The doctor also reports the discovery in the same region of a lake larger than Tahoe, hitherto unknown to white men, except to an occasional hunter. The lake, he says, is 7,335 feet above the sea, the highest lake in the world. He calls it Lake Livingstone, in honor of the great explorer.

Such, condensed, is the doctor's statement. We don't know about the lake, but the smoking mountain in Plumas is one of the old traditious there. Immigrants of '49 and '50 tell, as they felt their weary way across the mountains, of seeing Lassen's Peak and the smoking mountain. The Indian story is, like most Indian narratives, much more poetical than truthful. The time when all the mountains were on fire probably refers to the annual burning of the chapparal, and other underbrush of the forests, in order to keep their hunting grounds clear, and to prevent really dangerous fires. That country from Plumas to the Oregon line is very beautiful and very grand. We might add, it is very rich in its broad valleys and its magnificent growth of timber. When some company of enlightened capitalists build a narrow-gauge railroad from Oroville to Indian Valley—only sixty-five miles—this region will begin to be explored, and men will wonder that it was given over so long to the Indian and the wild beast.—Virginia (Nevada) Enterprise.

VON MOLTKE'S HABITS OF LIFE.

A French tourist in Germany gives an account of Von Moltke's daily life in the country. The chateau and village belonging to the old Marshal are situated in Silesia, where they lie amid fertile lands diversified by pleasant scenery. The dwelling house is more spacious than elegant, its whitewashed walls and green shutters making it look like the property of some peasant grown rich. Its solitary owner rises regularly at five, warms his coffee, which is prepared over night, on his lamp fed by spirits of wine, and then goes out immediately into the park. His meditative air as he walks up and down the alleys, his closely-shaven face well furrowed with wrinkles, his stiff black cravat, long coat and slouch hat, give him the air of some old Lutheran minister preparing his Sunday sermon. At 7 the Marshal commences a general round of inspection through the stables, granary, mills and distillery, until he arrives at the orchard, where he loves to linger, knife in hand, now pruning some unruly branch, or anon removing dead twigs. At 10 he breakfasts on a bowl of soup or glass of wine, with a slice of bread and butter. Then he runs through his correspondence. Walking follows, or a drive to visit some neighbor, and the return does not take place until 8 o'clock for tea. On Sundays alone he abstains from work, but after going to church he spends the remaining hours among his workmen and laborers in pious readings, for he is sincerely religious. Often at night he visited his wife's tomb, which is concealed by a row of cypresses, on a hillock in the park. She died on the Christmas night of 1866. She was young and charming, and they appear to have been tenderly attached to each, although he might have been her father. Whenever he arrives at his seat, his first care, prior to entering his house, is to go and pray at her grave.

THE MATTER OF KID GLOVES.

The delicate kid glove, so easily soiled, ripped and worn out, is an article of wearing apparel which illustrates as much as any other things, perhaps, the extravagance of fashion. The annual receipts of imported kid gloves at the port of New York amount to 10,000,000 pairs, which cost the merchant buyer about $10,500,000, and the consumer the enormous sum of over $20,000,000. This for one article of clothing in the space of twelve months! One New York retail house alone sells enough gloves to make an average of $1,000 profit per day. The New York trade is a fragment only of the whole trade in kid gloves in the United States, which shows how far the nation has departed from the philosophical teachings of the great maximist who said, "a cat in gloves catches no mice."

The trade in fine hand wear in this country is increasing rapidly, as Americans of both sexes are rapidly falling into the customs of the Europeans, who rarely go bare-handed.

A "FASHIONABLE" FUNERAL.

At a recent New York funeral, where the deceased was a young and beautiful girl, over $3,000 worth of flowers were distributed in and around the coffin. A chorus was sung by hired vocalists. On either side of the coffin stood four young girls dressed in white, each holding in her hand a wreath of flowers. While the ministers prayed, a bell was tolled in the hallway, and a chant sung by the hired vocalists. The lady friends of the deceased thought the entertainment "perfectly elegant."

DR. OLDSHUE'S LETTER OF INSTRUCTION TO PATIENTS.

We are constantly receiving letters from all parts of the country requesting information respecting our system of practice, and the course of proceedings necessary to obtain from us a medical diagnosis, or medicines.

To facilitate the matter of answering these letters and to make plain the conditions required to obtain a thorough, scientific and correct diagnosis from ocular, chemical and microscopic examination of the urine, we would say:

In collecting a specimen of urine, for analysis, take that first passed in the morning, or immediately after sleep.

No other kind will be examined.

Send about two ounces in a clean vial. A less quantity than two ounces cannot be well tested.

Always give the name of the patient in full.

Be sure to give the age of the patient.

Without knowing the age, we will neither examine the specimen or give medicines.

Unless the above instructions are strictly followed, no attention will be paid to the case.

Specimens of urine can be sent by express (but not by mail) from any part of the United States, and medicines can be obtained by the same conveyance.

Our charges for examination and medicines range from three to ten dollars.

Address Drs. Oldshue,

No. 132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
T. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
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LADIES' BEST QUALITY RUBBERS

Only 50 cents, at the Boston Branch Boot and Shoe House, 29 Diamond street, near the market.

no20:edo3td&no28:2td.

A MERCHANT IN NEW YORK

named Sears, and a girl named Ann O'Shaunnessey were killed by laughing gas. Several persons have been set crazy by it and many have been injured by the poisonous dregs of it remaining in their systems for months. Dr. Quincy A. Scott, 278 Penn avenue, makes and gives the purest laughing gas in the city. Those who won't risk "the gas" can take Dr. Scott's *absolutely safe anæsthetic*. It is neither ether, chloroform, nor gas, and the Doctor guarantees the safety of all who take it. During the last fifteen years Dr. Scott has administered it *successfully to over fifty thousand persons*. It is only administered at 278 Penn avenue. Dr. Scott makes the best teeth in the city for $12 per set.

MEN'S STOGA BOOTS

All kinds, $2 50, $2 75, $3 00, $ 3 50, $4 00, $4 500 and $5 00, at the Boston Branch Boot and Shoe House, 29 Diamond street.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

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SAMARITAN GIFT, SAMARITAN GIFT

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The most reliable Remedies in use,
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Agent for Pittsburgh,
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No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
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DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OF-FICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

MITHRIDATE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.

WARRANTED PURE IN QUALITY

Prompt in action and efficacious in all primary cases.

PRICE $5—Sent by express. Imported direct by A. SLEE, Sr. & Co., Chemists and Druggists, 286 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of JOSEPH IRWIN, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and those having claims will present the same for settlement to John M. Large, No. 64 Grant street, Pittsburgh.

W. M. IRWIN,
JAS. F. PATTERSON,
Executors.

oct7-4tW

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervousdebility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York.

sep7-1yW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., rendering the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, an Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproductions, impediments to marriage causes, consequences and cure. A book for everybody's useful reading. Price 50 cents at the office, or sent by mail securely sealed. Address Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUICKLY CURED!

ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diplomas at office will show, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

Girard Medical Dispensary,

No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the best of drugs are used, this enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

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PRESCRIPTION FREE.

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York.

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HOW 'TIS DONE. Or the Secret package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 5 for 50 cents. Or an application of my "HAIR CURLER" will curl the hair of either sex beautifully. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 cents a package, postpaid, 3 for 50 cents. EDGAAR W. JONES, SHLAND, Mass.

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PRICES TO SUIT THESE TIMES.

LIBERAL CASH DISCOUNTS.

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NEW NO. 101 FIFTH AVENUE.

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE!

Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., President.

The Pittsburgh Female College offers to those who desire either a solid or ornamental education the advantage of EIGHT SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS, elegant and well-furnished buildings, a carefully selected course of study, thorough teaching and TWENTY-EIGHT EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. Charges less than any institution in the United States, affording equal accommodations and advantages.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

in connection with the College, is abundantly supplied with instruments, including the largest and best Grand Organ for educational purposes in America. Instruction is given in everything pertaining to music, such as the Theory of Music, Thorough Bass, Harmony, Counterpoint, Voice Culture and the use of all musical instruments.

TWELVE ACCOMPLISHED MASTERS.

FRENCH AND GERMAN by native teachers. Superior facilities in Drawing, Painting, Needlework and Waxwork. Lessons in music from ten to twenty-five dollars per quarter.

For catalogues and circulars giving full information address Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gentlemen admitted to the Conservatory. Pupils registered in the order of application. Fall term commences September 2, 1874.

4eod

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR Sale! At the new offices of THOMAS F. STEWART, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street opposite First National Bank.

No. 58 Sixth avenue, NEW HOUSE, with all modern improvements, it is one of the best built houses in the city, and the location very desirable. Price $20,000.

250 ACRES in Twenty-second ward, good buildings, excellent fruit of all kinds, and in a location to ensure large increase in value. Price $2,000 per acre.

150 ACRES in Chartiers township, near Scully's Springs, about one mile from Ingram Station. Price only $800 per acre.

4¾ ACRES on Forbes street, Twenty-second ward, adjoining Thos. Wrightman. Price only $8,000.

84 ACRES at New Castle, Pa., for sale or to exchange for City Property.

FINE RESIDENCE at Edgewood Station, P. R. R. with 4½ acres ground, beautiful location, to exchange for City Property. Price $28,000.

FINE PROPERTY on Centre avenue, at the old Car Station, good business location; the houses rent now for over $1,200. Will be sold for $12,000.

TWO BRICK STORES and dwellings, corner Fifth avenue and Pride street, lot 40x90 feet. Price only $18,000 for both.

I also have good and cheap property on Liberty street, Wood street, Smithfield street, Fifth avenue between Market and Smithfield streets.

In Allegheny City I have property on North avenue, Montgomery avenue, Sandusky street, Sheffield street, Boyle street, Pemlock street, Locust street and Federal street and in every direction.

Wanted immediately, a good mortgage on City Property for $20,000.

THOS. F. STEWART,
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LANE BROTHERS

POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
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GIFT ENTERPRISE

The only reliable gift distribution in the country.

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IN VALUABLE GIFTS,

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45th SEMI-ANNUAL

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be drawn MONDAY, October 12, 1874.

One Grand Capital Prize, $10,000 in Gold.

One Prize, $5,000 in Silver

Five Prizes $1,000
Five Prizes $500
Ten Prizes $100
} EACH IN GREENBACKS.

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each.
Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each.
Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $550 each.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all) worth from $20 to $500 each.
Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c.
Number of Gifts, 10,000. Tickets limited to 50,000.

AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.

Single tickets, $2; six tickets, $10; twelve tickets $20, twenty-five tickets, $40.

INDIANA.

NEW POLITICAL MOVEMENT

INDIANAPOLIS, November 25.—A convention or meeting composed of the leading men of the Independent party of Indiana, and a number of delegates from other States, met in the Real Estate and Manufacturers Hall, this city, today. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Ollman of Indiana, who said that at the Independent State Convention held in Masonic Hall, August 12th last, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That a committee be authorized to correspond with similar organizations in other States, with a view to organize a National party.

In pursuance to the terms of that organization, Mr. Ollman said the Central Committee had entered into correspondence with the friends of the Independent party, resulting in this meeting to-day, which is not a convention, but merely a meeting for consultation upon the propriety of issuing an address, and providing for holding a preliminary convention of the friends of the party, and ultimately calling a National Convention of the Independent party, to nominate a candidate for President in 1876.

On motion of Mr. Archibald John, the Hon. James Buchanan, of Indiana, was unanimously elected President and R. B. Bailey, of Clay County, was chosen Secretary. In returning thanks for the honor conferred, Mr. Buchanan counseled the meeting to proceed with its business cautiously and carefully. It was rather an important thing to put forth an address or statement of principles upon which the campaign for President in 1876 is to be fought. For one, he wanted the Convention to declare itself boldly and for the truth.

A committee of thirteen on organization and the declaration of principles was ordered to be appointed, and the following were selected to serve thereon: J. T Campbell, of Park County, Chairman; L B. Buchanan, of Marion County; L. A. Wood, of Louisville, Ky.; Horace H. Day, of New York city; A. Lagg, of Hancock County; A. Cameron, of Chicago; Alex Troup, editor of the Union, of New Haven, Conn.; A. Wolcott, of White County; R. N. Haslett, of Putnam County; J. T. Truscott, of Posey County and J. R. Elderfield, of Vanderburg County.

The meeting then adjourned until evening.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

The Supreme Court this morning affirmed the judgment of the Marion Superior Court in the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against B. F. Riley, Treasurer of the county. A suit to enjoin the collection of taxes was assessed against the Company by the State Board of Equalization on $800,000 of the capital stock. The Superior Court decided that the tax could not be collected. The Court say they see no reason why the whole amount of the capital stock of the Company, $40,000,000, should not be taxed if the $800,000 assessed in Indiana can be legally taxed, intimating that the Legislature cannot provide for the tax of the stock of foreign corporations. For so much of the opinion Judge Buskirk dissents, he holding that the Legislature has this power, but that the law under which the assessment is made does not fully cover the necessary ground to be taken.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at seven o'clock this evening, and was addressed by the chairman.

THE PLATFORM.

The committee appointed at the morning session on organization and declaration of principles made the following report:

In view of the great sufferings to which many of the industrial interests of the country are now subjected by reason of past vicious legislation in relation to the finances of the nation, by reason of discriminating and extortionate rates of transportation between various market points of the country and producers, and unjust discrimination in our revenue system by which certain interests of the country are promoted at the expense of other interests, all of which are evils demanding reform, and as after years of importunity to all existing parties, no redress of these flagrant abuses has been afforded to the people by these parties, we realize the necessity of a new political organization of the people, by the people and for the people, to restrain the aggression of combined capital upon the rights and interests of the masses, to reduce taxation, correct abuses and to purify all departments of the Government.

Your committee, to whom was referred the subject of setting forth a declaration of principles as a basis upon which to call a preliminary national convention, have maturely considered the same, and believing that a proper solution of the money question more deeply affects the material interests of the people than any other one question, and that it directly and indirectly affects all other economic questions in issue before the people, therefore we recommend the following basis of union:

First—It is the duty of the Government to establish a monetary system based upon the faith and resources of the nation in harmony with the genius of the Government and adapted to the demands of legitimate business. To this end, circulating notes of all National and State banks as well as all local currency should be withdrawn from circulation and paper money issued by the Government directly to the people without the intervention of any system of barring corporations, which money shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private duties on imports included—this money to be inter-changeable at the option of the holder, with registered Government bonds bearing a rate of interest not exceeding 3 65 per cent. per annum.

Second—Interest on the present public debt and that portion of the principal of the same which is by express terms of the law creating it payable in coin, shall be so paid.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION CALLED.

Your committee further recommend a national convention of all people who can agree to the foregoing financial proposition to assemble in national convention at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 11th day of March, 1875, to perfect a national platform and to appoint a time and place for holding a national independent convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice President, and all who fully endorse the forgoing basis of union, shall be cordially invited to participate. Said convention shall be a mass convention, but all votes therein shall be taken by the States, and that each State shall be entitled to the number of votes equal to twice the number of its representatives in the National Congress.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Your committee further nominate and recommend for the National Executive Committee, with power to add to their number or to change the date of the preliminary National Convention if exigency requires, the following gentlemen: Robt. Schilling, of Cleveland R. F. Trevelick, of Detroit; U. C. Cameron, of Chicago; E. M. Davis, of Philadelphia; Thomas Buchanan and E. A. Ollman, of Indianapolis; J. S. Campbell, of Rockville, Ind.; R. M. Hazlett, of Greencastle; L. A. Wood, of Louisville, Ky.; A. Lagg, Greenfield, Ind.; R. H. Carr, of Alexandria: Ind.; R. A. Thompson, of Bluntsville, Ind.; Ovenson Wolcott, of White county, Ind.; Thos. Jones, of Lafayette; John A. Thomson, of Summit Point, W. Va.; S. M. Smith, of Kenawnee, Ill.; E. A. Ollman, of Indianapolis, Chairman; T. B. Buchanan, of Indianapolis, Secretary.

The report was, after considerable discussion, unanimously adopted and the Convention adjourned.

Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

LONDON, November 27.—A deputation representing fifty-two Chambers of Commerce waited on Lords Derby and Carvarvon, foreign and colonial secretaries, to present objections to the proposed Canadian Reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Sampson Lloyd said, under the proposed treaty, the manufacturers of England were placed at great disadvantage compared with those of the United States. The treaty was unfair in principle, and would be exceedingly injurious in practical effect. He wished to submit as a general principle that in any case where a British colony or dependency negotiated a treaty with a foreign country, England should not be placed in a worse position than the foreign country.

Lord Derby replied that the government fully agreed to this principle.

Barron representing Leeds, said he did not desire to have a protective clause. He only wished Canada would not grant America anything more than England.

Behrens representing Bradford, stated there was a party in Canada which was so powerful that it might take action prejudicial to England if the treaty was not clearly worded to prevent it. He asked for the insertion of the clause providing that the United States shall never have the right to claim any remission of duties not accorded to British commerce.

VIEWS OF LORD DERBY.

Lord Derby then replied at length. He said I do not know that we ever received a deputation in whose views we do entirely concur. Your case is in substance, acceded to absolutely, entirely. We agree with you on the main point that in every negotiation of this kind it is the duty of the Government to see that English trade and commerce are not placed at a disadvantage as compared with those of foreign countries. We should fail most grossly in our duty, if, for any consideration whatever, we allowed the imposition of differential duty against our manufacturers. That never was our intention. There is nothing in the proposed treaty as we understand it, leading to that conclusion. I learn with some surprise that apprehensions are entertained on the subject. As regards the difficulty of defining the articles mentioned in the schedule with sufficient clearness, something must be allowed for the good sense and faith of the two governments charged with the interpretation of the treaty. As for the danger of creating bad feeling between England and Canada, if any provisions unfavorable to the British trade are inserted in the treaty I am firmly convinced no such provisions exist, and I agree that did they exist, they would have created bad feeling.

There is another side to the question. While protecting British trade, we are bound to look at the peculiar position of Canada in her relations to the United States. We are bound to place no unnecessary obstacle in the way of the freest commercial relations between those countries. If for any supposed interest of our own, we objected to a treaty establishing such freedom, it is perfectly clear that discontent among loyal Canadians would result. Those attached to the Imperial Government, who, I believe, immensely preponderate, would lend strength to the party which looks forward to annexation to the United States. I apprehend that the view of those who suppose this treaty establishes differential duty in favor of America is that duties on American goods were to be diminished at once, whereas duties on the same class of English goods were only to be reduced in a series of years. You say there is no guarantee of this in the treaty. The reason is the commercial relations of England and Canada cannot be dealt with in a treaty with a foreign power. They are relations of a purely domestic character. If any Canadian Parliament were hereafter to seek to impose differential duties, the Governor General would be competent to reserve such an act for the consideration of the home government. I make the statement clearly and distinctly that there is nothing in this treaty, which, considering the relations of the mother country with the colonies, would make it possible for Canada to impose differential duties on England in favor of the United States.

Lord Carnarvon spoke in similar terms, pointing out that Canada had never shown any intention of imposing duties discriminating against England.

OTTAWA, November 27.—A deputation of the Ottawa lumber men waited on McKenzie, the Premier, and asked an explanation of the claims in the reciprocity treaty which refers to manufactured lumber. The Premier said what was understood between the Secretary at Washington and the Dominion Government was all dressed and planed lumber, mouldings, etc.

WASHINGTON.

Appropriation Bills Ready.

WASHINGTON, November 29.—A member of the House Committee on Appropriations says that at least five of the principal appropriation bills will be ready for reporting to Congress on the first day of the session, and that nearly all others are in a state of forwardness.

A large number of life saving stations are to be established on the lakes. Preliminary arrangements have been made.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York, to sell $500,000 in gold each Thursday during December.

DOCKRAY'S ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Secretary of State has received telegraphic communication from the American Minister in Madrid, stating that Dockray's accommodations in Santander have been the best possible. He has been allowed to walk about the city subject to police surveillance, and has been carefully provided for as to board and clothing.

A. P. Field, Attorney General of Louisiana, arrived here to-day. It is said his object is to obtain from Congress the passage of a joint resolution for reorganizing the Kellogg government.

CHICAGO.

Railway Convention.

CHICAGO, November 28.—A convention of railroad conductors was held here to-day for the purpose of organizing in a mutual benefit organization. A large number of conductors were present and preliminary steps were taken for the formation of an association.

HALL DEDICATION.

The new Farwell Hall, just completed by the Young Men's Christian Association, was formally opened to-night with appropriate exercises. Rev. Dr. Fowler delivered an address on the future of the Young Men's Christian Association, and remarks were made by S. Kittridge and others.

DEATH OF AN ACTOR.

Sherwood A. Coan, better known by his stage name of S. C. Campbell, died at the residence of his brother in this city on Thursday, aged forty-four years. He was at the time of his death on the professional list of the English opera troupe. His funeral takes place to-morrow.

The Tribune says that J. V. Hemayne has decided to contest the seat of Charles B. Farwell, member of Congress elect from the Third Illinois district.

THREE thirsty individual at Derry station one night recently stole a barrel of wine from a freight car on the Pennsylvania Railroad. They were arrested while drunk.

FOREIGN.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, November 29.—A storm of great violence prevailed to-day on the coast. The Bark Veteran was driven ashore and became a total wreck. Eleven of her crew were drowned. Many other casualties are reported with a heavy loss of life.

CANADA.

A HEAVY DEFAULTER.

QUEBEC, November 28.—Proceedings under the extradition act will be begun on Monday in the case of Taschmacher, accused of defalcations, forging and embezzlement, to the amount of half a million francs by his former employers.

OTTAWA, November 28.—Among the members returned to the present parliament are Mrs. Norris for Lincoln and Mr. Kerr for West Northumberland. W. L. A. Senecal has been appointed to the Senate vice Mr. Mahliot, deceased.

RIO JANEIRO.

RELIGIOUS CONFLICTS.

RIO JANEIRO, November 29.—Religious excitement, growing out of a conflict between the Catholic clergy and civil authorities, culminated in serious distrbances in the provinces of Pernambuco and Parahiba. Sympathisers with the Bishops of Para and Pernambuco recently sentenced for a violation of the laws of the empire, have made riotous demonstrations. Their cry is "down with the Masons." They have attacked several Masonic lodges and bid defiance to local authorities. Troops and ships have been dispatched to the disturbed districts.

LABRADOR.

WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF A FAMILY.

NEW YORK, November 28.—A private letter from St. Pierre, Miquelon, off the coast of New Foundland, gives an account of a terrible tragedy, which has taken place at the settlement of Indian Tickle, Labrador, on the night of the 15th inst. The victims were two families named Morrison, numbering nine persons, only one of whom, a girl escaped. It seems that of late gangs of Esquimaux Indians have been committing robberies at the huts and stores, and that after the capture of several of the Indians they were publicly chastised by whipping. The Indians sought revenge and on the night of the 15th visited the dwelling of the Morrisons, and shot and stabbed to death eight or nine persons residing there. One Indian was also shot.

LOUISIANA.

More Returns Doctored.

NEW ORLEANS, November 28.—The Returning Board was engaged all day on returns from Carroll parish. The Conservatives and Gila factions of the Republicans claim the return were doctored by Geo. C. Benham, candidate for re-election to the Senate, giving himself five hundred and forty-seven votes more than he received. A similar change was made in favor of Morry and against Spencer. The Congressional contest in the Fifth District turns on these returns. The tally sheets from Carroll parish were found to bo forgeries.

The following statement was to-day offered in evidence: "Mr. Benham had the tally sheets of Carroll parish at the house of Mrs. Peterish, on Jackson street, between Laurel and Constance streets, on Tuesday night spread on the table with pen and ink, and another person with him evidently doctoring them.

(Signed) "T. S. BARTON."

Affidavits proving that the signatures to the tally sheets were forgeries, and that the returns had been tampered with, were submitted.

Further evidence showing fraud and forgery in the interest of Benham was introduced. R. M. Bagley, United States Commissioner at Poll No. 2, Carroll parish, was called, and testified that the signature attached to the return in the hands of the Board was not his, as in the original he had written with red ink, and in the forgery his name was written in black ink. The returns from this parish will probably be disposed of on Monday.

ARRIVALS OF KNIGHT TEMPLARS.

Officers of the Grand Commandery of Michigan with a large delegation of Sir Knights accompanying them; the Magnolia Commandery from Vicksburg, Demolay Commandery and Columbia Commandery from Washington with them, arrived this afternoon. The officers of the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts will arrive to-night.

NEW YORK.

Proposed Organization of an Emigration Land Company.

NEW YORK, November 29.—The Sunday Mercury says: Application will be made to Congress this session to incorporate the United States Land and Emigration Company with a nominal capital of $10,000,000. The object of the company is defined to be to facilitate the settlement of public lands and of all other unoccupied lands that have been or may be hereafter granted by Congress to aid in its construction of railroads, canals or other works of public improvement, or educational institution; to establish entire colonies and make regulations for their government under the supervision of an agent. The company may also enter into any contract with land grant railroads for the settlement of their lands on such terms as they may agree upon, and have power to sue its debtors in all courts, but itself is to be sued by its own creditors in the United States Courts only while its property and francises are to be exempt from all taxation, National, State and local, and in lieu of taxes is to pay annually one per cent. of its net income in the Treasury of the United States.

TWEED'S ANNIVERSARY IN PRISON.

The first year of Tweed's imprisonment expires to-day. His counsel, believing a sentence for twelve successive terms of one year each, illegal, will, it is said, within a day or two apply for a writ of habeas corpus, to bring Tweed before the courts to have the sentence reviewed, in case of failure, a bill of exceptions is ready to present to the Appellate Court.

A Sunday paper says: William Garrison, a native of New Orleans, and a stepson of Capt. Frazen of the steamer Suavia, was recently held for conscription in Germany, and compelled to leave German soil to avoid being drafted.

THE WEATHER.

Heavy Fall of Snow in Different Localities.

CHICAGO, November 28.—Special dispatches from different points in central Illinois, state that there was the heaviest fall of snow last night that has occurred for several years. The snow is from twelve to fifteen inches deep and has stopped railroads and delayed trains on some lines.

ST. LOUIS, November 28.—A heavy snow storm prevailed throughout Missouri and Kansas yesterday and last night. In some localities snow fell to the depth of eighteen inches, and trains have been considerably delayed in consequence. In the city snow about four inches deep fell and locomotion and street traffic have been much impeded to-day.

LOUISVILLE, November 28.—A heavy snow storm prevailed here all day. The river is rising.

CINCINNATI, November 28.—Rain commenced at noon and turned to snow at four o'clock, which at nine o'clock was four inches deep, and more is falling.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrival of King Katokana.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 29.—King Katokana was received at the landing on Broadway wharf this morning by a military escort, ordered by Governor Booth, commanded by Col. W. H. L. Barnes. Salutes were fired from forts from Benicia, Saranas and Portsmouth. Large numbers of people flocked to the city from an early hour to witness the landing of the King, who was accompanied by a number of his Governors and Minister, Henry A. Pierce. The royal party took rooms at the Grand Hotel. The King will proceed to Washington in a few days and then will visit the principal eastern cities. The city authorities took no part in the reception. The King says he is merely on a visit to the President, and will take no part in negotiatiations for the reciprocity treaty.

About six thousand people witnessed the debarkation of King Hawaii to-day. The flags of shipping and most of the public offices were displayed. The King was brought from Benecia in the Commander's steam yacht. Salutes were fired by war vessels in the harbor by the city guard at the piers. Considerable enthusiasm prevailed. A grand rush was made to get a view of the King. Mayor Otis and other dignitaries occupied seats in the carriage with him. The King was dressed plainly. There was nothing in his costume denoting royalty. He seemed most indifferent of all spectators present. It is not yet known when he will take his departure for Washington.

UTAH.

The Case of George Q. Cannon.

SALT LAKE, November 28.—George Q. Cannon, delegate elect to Congress went east this morning. There are two indictments against him, and he is under bonds to appear at the December term of the Court of this city.

The statement of the Navajo Indians now on their way to Washington that three of their number were killed last summer by the Mormons is contradicted on good authority. Two Indians were killed in Grass Valley, Utah, last winter by cattle herders from Nevada, the Indians themselves having been the aggressors.

DEMOCRATS.

To the Editors of The Post.

The election is over, and like myself you are no doubt surprised at the result; that, is, that it is a little "more so" that you expected. And to whom do you suppose we are indebted for the surprising victory? Of course you say properly to the intelligent and virtuous Republicans, who, disgusted with the general corruption of their leaders, had the courage to break the trammels of party and voted with us for economy and reform. Let us see to it that they are not disappointed. There still remains in the Republican ranks many honest men who want to do right, but who, reading their party papers only, are unacquainted with the gross corruptions that exist in the nation, the state and the country. Some of the papers are guilty of "crimen falsi." Some of "Suppressia veri" and some of both. (I think it as wrong to suppress the truth as to tell a falsehood,) hence they cannot rightly determine their duty to themselves and country. I have found that more good can be done with Democratic newspapers than with public meetings, hence I have urged upon all that I could, the absolute necessity of taking a newspaper. They are, I think, the instrumentality of more good, than anything else. Look at it. There are five Republican papers in Pittsburgh, and (I suppose) well supported.

Don't you think we are very remiss in not supporting newspapers? Don't you think that it is our duty to extend their circulation as much as we possibly can?

Let every Democrat remember that it is only through our papers the people can be made acquainted with such gross acts of our servants as the Republican papers are afraid to publish for fear "they hurt the party."

Do as you value your own and your country's good urge all your neighbors to take the Democratic papers; by so doing you will do your duty, and best promote the cause of right. South End.

WHAT WILL BE DONE?

CLEARFIELD, November 27, 1874.

Editors of The Post:—Now that the elections are over and have gone Democratic, and on the side of the people, and against Cæsarism and corruption, what is to be done? Democratic principles have won as they always have done when honestly put forth against tyranny and oppression. For fourteen years the party has been struggling to get away from corruption, policy hunting, doubtful expedients and light-brained politicians, who claim to be leaders of the party and exponents of Democratic principles, which they know very little about. Now that victory has been won without their aid, they are coming to the surface again, and are clamoring for high places. They have been a long time out in the cold, and are very hungry. The party and the country would do well to give them back seats. We have had pigmies at the front and giants in the rear long enough. We want our best men in our highest places. We want honest talent. The oppressed and complicated condition of the country demand it. We have had enough of superficial sharpness and deep-seated dishonesty in our representatives in our State and National governments, of all parties. We must give them a wide berth. We have plenty of honest and capable men to select from without entering the barren field of broken down politicians, whitened all over as it is with dead men's bones, the very air of which is political death to the party that enters it. They have done evil enough; let them retire in the disgrace they have made for themselves.

We have taken from the Republicans the flower of their army. I mean the honest, thinking portion of it, and they will remain and work with us just as long as we prove true to the country, and no longer; nor should they. Now, the recent victory has been the work of the people. They broke away from their old party leaders, who could no longer hold them. Would it not be well for them to look over their work, and see that everything has been properly done, and that the fruits of their victory are not trifled with.

We have some very perplexing questions to deal with, and the people, through their representatives, must settle them and settle them permanently. There must be no half-way work about it. The vascillating course of the party in power, in its financial policy has been the commercial curse of the country. We must, or ought to, call a national convention at some convenient and central point in the country and have a free discussion upon the vital points at issue. Let it be composed of our best thinking men; say one from each Congressional district. Let those men be carefully selected by district conventions, to be made from delegates from each county composing the district. Our representatives could then know what their constituents ask of them, and will be bound to obey. They will not, as many of their predecessors have done, imagine they carry all the sense and intelligence of their constituents on their own small heads. This may appear to be unnecessary trouble, but it is not too much of any good can come of it. More especially is this course necessary, in view of the fact that many of our Congressmen will take their seats in that body for the first time, and great results are now expected at the hands of the Democratic party. Another reason for this policy is, that some sections of the country want more money; some do not. One State wants a protective tariff; another wants free trade. Now would it not be wise to reconcile these wants, as far as possible, these different wants, beforehand, and let our representatives have a fair understanding as to the best course to be pursued? I submit these thoughts for what they are worth.

A. HUMPHREY.

RECIPROCITY.

To the Editors of The Post.

We have heard repeatedly, that a "Reciprocity treaty" has been made with Canada, and that the approval of the Senate is all that is required to make it a law. Now, we don't know what that treaty is. Some farmers have heard that it provides for the introduction into Canada, of all articles manufactured, in New England especially, free of duty. While the Canadians are permitted, in return to send the products, of their farms; wheat, rye, barley, oats, beef, pork &c., into our country free. —Perhaps this is not so. If it is it will be a very serious wrong done to the great leading interest of our country.

By looking at the statistics of the last few years you will see that millions upon millions of dollars worth of the above named articles have been received at our lake ports from Canada, thus coming into competition with the farmers of the United States—this notwithstanding the duties at present imposed. Again. Why is it that the Canadians are so importunate in trying to obtain a treaty? Why is it that (as we have heard,) they are sending Committees to Washington year after year with their pockets plethoric with money to obtain a treaty? We must suppose that they hope to obtain an advantage. Our farmers should be on the alert and lock the door before the horse is stolen. They should inquire into the matter and if they find it prejudicial to their interests, stop it as they can.

Why is it that while the iron, coal, steel, copper, cotton, woolen and almost all other interests, have committees at Washington, that the numerically strongest, the greatest wealth producing interest of our country takes so little care of themselves? Why is it? I am one of those that have not the highest opinion of the honesty or ability of our public savants at Washington. FARMER.

GRANT AND COLD WHISKEY.

A Washington special to the Cincinnati Commercial says:

There has been in the last six months a renewal of the discussion of the President's fondness for drink, and of the manifest deplorable effects of yielding to the carvings of his appetite. It is boldly charged that he has been frequently, of late, on the ragged edge of the "jim-jams."

Whether those making the charge are well informed or not is not known, but it is certain that His Excellency's appearance lend color to the assertion. He has changed greatly within the last four years. Abundant gray hairs have come, especially in his whiskers. But he has acquired within then months a puffy and flabby look, and the dimmed eyes that are not usually produced by a rigidly temperate life. Every once in a while a loyal admirer of His Excellency comes from a White House interview with a shocked manner and protruding eyeballs, to take one aside and in a horror-stricken whisper confide the dreadful suspicion that, after all, these stories, heretofore set down to partisan malice, have a foundation in fact. Party men are so drilled in this country to loyalty to party that they unhesitatingly accredit to malice everything they hear, not praiseworthy, charged against their party. Occasionally they awake to the fact that it is possible for "we-uns" to err even with our eyes wide open. During the currency excitement last spring and summer many good Republicans, gathered here to witness and take a hand in the combat, astonished themselves and their friends by asserting that Grant had been yielding to the seductive and overpowering influence of cold whiskey.

THOSE who anticipated a streak of good fortune to-day, or to find themselves suddenly wealthy, will have to wai a few more months to "realize" their hopes. Ex-Governor Bramlette, manager of the Public Library Gift Concert, announced on Saturday night the postponement of the concert, which was to have been given to-day, until the last day of February. He says, as this is the last concert authorized by the Legislature, that the interests of both the Library and of ticket holders require that the drawing should be a full one, which this postponement will secure.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THEY have struck another gas well in Erie.

A PETRIFIED fish was dug out of Muntz's coal bank near Butler, last week.

ALL work upon the Phoenix Iron Company's new mill will cease on the 30th inst., on account of the stagnation in business.

Two thousand new coal cars are to be built at the Packerton shops during the coming winter—an average of 96 weekly

THE citizens of Penn station, Westmoreland county indulged in an ox roast in honor of the recent Democratic victory.

THE Washington county Alms House contains one hundred and thirty inmates. An unusually large number for this time of year.

THE wife of Christ. Reich, of Summitville, Cambria county, has fallen heir to a nice sum of money by the death of her mother in Germany.

THE Phœnix Iron Company have reduced the rent of their employee's houses from 10 to 20 per cent. The reduction takes effect on December 1st.

A young horse belonging to Mr. George Scheid of Lock Haven, recently broke from pasture and traveled fifty miles to a farm near Altoona, on which he was raised.

THE Susquehanna and Juniata rivers are said to be swarming with wild ducks of every variety at several points, but the water is too low for sportsmen to approach their feeding points.

AT the Lancaster County Almshouse all tramps are required to perform one hour's work before a meal is given them, unless they are sick. The tramp of but few tramps is heard about the institution.

POULTRY thieves in Cumberland county carry on their business on a wholesale scale. A man named Menzer was recently arrested while filling his coop-wagon from the poultry house of a farmer near Carlisle.

SAYS the Somerset Democrat: In sinking a well on the lot of James Pugh, in the southern part of town, the workmen passed through a vein of iron ore four feet in thickness. Iron works at Somerset may not be in the very distant future.

A HOLLIDAYSBURG merchant named John Law has been robbed four times during the present year. The last theft was committed last week, when a lot of hams, flour, etc., was stolen. Burglars over there certainly have no respect for the Law!

THE Millerstown correspondent of the Titusville Courier says that surveyors are now engaged in surveying a route for a broad gauge railroad from Brady's Bend to Millerstown, and that the road will be pushed to completion as soon as possible.

MRS. MARIA STAUFFER OVERHOLT, who died at West Overton, Westmoreland county recently, was over eighty-three years old, and the mother of eight children, forty-eight grandchildren and twenty-five great-grandchildren. The last sixty-five years of her life were spent on the same farm.

THREE tramps recently attacked an old man, a boy about eighteen years of age, and a young lady, at a farm house near Donegal, Luzerne county, and a desperate encounter ensued, in which flat-irons, pokers, etc., were freely used. The thieves were compelled to flee, however, before getting any booty, the lady alarming the neighbors by blowing a tin horn and shrieking murder.

THE DEMOCRACY.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE—TREASURER'S REPORT—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

(From The Daily Post November 26)

The Allegheny County Democratic Committee met yesterday, 25th., at the St. Charles Hotel. Mr. Daniel M'Curdy, in the absence of the Chairman, Jno. H. Bailey, Esq., was called upon to preside.

Mr. James Irvin read his report of the conduct of the campaign, together with a statement of receipts and expenditures, which was accepted, when a vote of thanks was returned to the Chairman, J. H. Bailey, Esq., and also to Mr. Irvin, for the efficient manner in which the campaign had been conducted.

Mr. Jas. P. O'Neill then offered and read the following:

Resolved, By the Democratic County Committee, that we present the name of Col Jas. P. Barr as an eminently proper man for the office of United States Senate, not only because of his eminent services, but because of his entire fitness for the position.

On motion the resolution was unanimously adopted.

The following resolutions were also adopted unanimously:

By Mr. John Grant:

Resolved, That we recommend to our members elect, for their united support, our Secretary, George H. Kuhn, for the position of Clerk of the House of Representatives, believing him to be perfectly competent and deserving of the same.

By Mr. P. O'Brien:

Resolved, That as the name of T. O'Leary, Jr., one of our Secretaries, has been favorably mentioned for an appointment under Gen. Wm. M. McCandless, that this Committee do cordially endorse his claims as in every way worthy and competent to discharge the duties required, and further commend him to our members elect for their future consideration.

By Uzziah Stuart, Esq.:

Resolved, That this Committee heartily endorse Mr. John A. Conner, of Plum township, for the position of Postmaster of the House of Representatives, as an acknowledgement for his life-long service in behalf of Democratic principles and fitness for the position.

By Mr. Irvin:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this Committee be authorized to appoint additional members of this Committee, consisting of one member from each election district in the county.

The meeting was a large one, the country districts being well represented, which plainly demonstrated that the country as well as the city districts, are wide awake to the necessities of keeping up an active organization, and circumvent the tactics of the Ring thieves.

THE IRON MEN AND WORKERS.

ANOTHER MEETING OF MANUFACTURERS' AND PUDDLERS' CONFERENCE COMMITTEES—THE PROPOSITION STILL REJECTED—DISCUSSING THE SITUATION—ALL OPERATIONS LIKELY TO CEASE.

[From The Daily Post of Monday.]

Pursuant to adjournment another meeting of the committees from the iron manufacturers and puddlers was held on Saturday afternoon at the rooms of the Iron Association for the further consideration of the proposition of reduction per ton for boiling iron. Mr. J. C. Lewis of the manufacturers presided, and Mr. Joseph Bishop from the boilers acted as Secretary.

The Chairman after calling the meeting to order, stated that remarks were in order on the proposition for reduction.

THE PROPOSITION REJECTED.

Mr. A. W. Painter asked Mr. Harris, Chairman of the Boilers' Union, whether the puddlers to whom their committee had reported the proposition and results of previous conferences had manifested any disposition to consider the proposition or a compromise.

Mr. Harris—I can say that there was nothing done except the rejection of the proposition of the manufacturers. That was all the action of the meeting. I would state further that it was unanimous.

Mr. Henry (a boiler)—There has been a proposition made to reduce the wages and we have submitted it to the puddlers who rejected it. We came back here last week and so reported. I don't see the necessity of meeting again if you (manufacturers) have no other to submit. The matter is done so far as the $1 reduction is concerned.

The Chairman—Is that final?

Mr. Henry—Yes, I so understand it.

Mr. Painter (manufacturer)—Well, make us a proposition.

Mr. Henry—We have none to offer. We await that from you.

THE RESULT OF STRIKES.

Mr. B. F. Jones—It was hoped on the part of some of us that the gentlemen on the other side would, after the last meeting, carefully consider this matter. The proposition was considered with care by us, and while it was believed to be the best we could do, it was also thought best for the boilers. Some of us thought that after a little further examination you (boilers) would change your minds. Among you are some of experience, but many are young men, without families and of no experience of the consequences of strikes. I hold that our interests are identical. I am sure of it. There are among us manufacturers who have little experience in strikes—I have. The result of strikes always turned upon the times. If prosperous, the boilers gained, if not, the mill men could hold out longest. If we now have a lock out and the times continued depressed, when resumption begins again the boilers will have to look back at weeks, perhaps months, lost. To my mind the future is not encouraging. We will have more trouble than ever before if a lock-out occurs now. The high prices count doubly against us—against both workingmen and manufacturers. Things must come down. I think there never was a time when there was such a prospect for bad times, and I don't think the boilers have as yet had occasion to realize the necessity of this reduction. The manufacturers have a pride in running their mills, and for this reason the workingmen have had continued work, notwithstanding the depression. But there is not enough demand for iron to keep half the mills in the country running, and fifty per cent. of the employees must be dropped from work. The manufacturers have tried to keep up trade, and the men have had the benefit of this. Now you don't realize the terrible struggle we are making at this moment.

Mr. McAnnish (boiler)—I don't see any use of talking this thing over again.

Mr. Jones—A motion to adjourn, if carried, would just put you in the position I have said. If any of you feel disposed to make that proposition it will be in order.

TRYING TO HOLD THE TRADE.

Mr. H. W. Oliver, Jr.—I regret to see a difference between men who are capable of settling any question. There is certainly a mistaken notion among boilers as to the condition of affairs; they do not seem to realize it. I can say to the boilers that we will have to stop; we must stop if we cannot reduce expenses. There are men here who know the consequences and the distress that will be caused. We can't go on and pay these prices. The men get one-eighth of what we get for our products, and we can't stand it. Pittsburgh is fighting for trade, and we ask you men who are partners and get one-eighth we ask you to join and help us to hold the trade and keep the money in Allegheny county. You won't see it. In Troy the men will be beaten I surely believe, and half the mills must stop. We are willing to run a year without profit, to hold the trade, hoping when the good times come to make a return for our outlay. Through the running of the mills, probably $150,000 circulates daily through every channel in Allegheny county. This will be stopped if the eight hundred puddling furnaces of the county are stopped. You men will not acknowledge the necessity of looking to our home interests. You seem to fold your arms and care for nothing but your own individual selves.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Mr. Henry—Notwithstanding the cry of the manufacturers that they have been losing money, they have been running full time and many of them extending their works. I claim the puddlers have never been getting more than their due. In war times we might have got $14 instead of $8, yet we never demanded it. Now as to Troy, I don't think the men will be defeated—they are not yet. It is said that competion is the cause of this. The eastern men say they must come down because Pittsburgh has run in on them and undersold them. Now if we cut here again we again cut our men east. The scale has been good and ought to be good now. During the late panic the manufacturers met and decided that owing to the condition of the money market they could pay but half cash and retain the balance in the office. They didn't consult us, but we submitted because we thought it necessary. I claim that we have done as much for you (manufacturers) as you for us. If our interests are identical—and I believe they ought to be—they are not so acted upon. The manufacturers say that for eighteen months they have been losing money. But how comes it that nothing has been said about it until now when the dead of winter is at hand? It is said that other than those having blast furnaces are the most pressing in this matter. You have the right to get a market wherever you can, but not to ask all from us. The cutting down of $1 from us, facts and figures do not show the necessity of. The establishing of a scale of prices was a good thing, and it was done East and West, and it should be maintained. I think we have met you in good feeling. Our organization wants a settlement—a compromise—but it is claimed by some you want to terminate or break the scale.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Mr. Harris—There has been a remark made about the prices of living. One gentleman says they are coming down. I think he is mistaken. No workingman or manufacturer can look at his grocery bills without finding them so high that he will stand aghast. Take rents. Workingmen have to enter into articles with landlords, and they are for the year, from April 1st, and it is impossible to get them reduced before the expiration of the year. The future does not look to reduction. Landlords say rents will not pay taxes and insurance. Again, a city official has said that the taxes next year will be thirty per cent higher. Now, workingmen have to pay these taxes, landlords increase their rents as taxes are increased. If you reduce wages below living rates where is the workingman to get money for rent and grocery bills? We have been told that on account of competition you can't keep the price up. It has been shown on the other hand that the only competition is in Pittsburgh. We are told that buyers fix prices, and it appears for want of stability or firmness among you one cuts to get trade and thus compels another to do the same. If this is true then you can't stand by one another and buyers get ahead. Now prescribe some plan by which we, as buyers, can fix our own prices for articles of necessity, and I assure you the prices of living and of rents will come down. I am glad to hear that the manufacturers admit a benefit in the scale of prices. How is it about combination? Why the store men fiexd a card of prices and retain them, and the result is they have only reduced labor ten per cent and have also the benefit of reduced prices in coal, &c.

The discussion was continued at some length, during which it was suggested that the boilers chose two men and have them go and examine books and everything necessary at any of the mills to learn what the profits of manufacturers really are. Nothing, however, was said to the proposition and the committee adjourned without argument. The thirty days notice given by the manufacturers, as required by the previous agreement, will expire on Saturday next and as neither side have come to an understanding it is probable the mills will close down.

DR. SCOTT'S DENTAL ESTABLISHMENT, 278 PENN AVENUE.

In this country there is no better conducted nor more complete steam dental establishment than that of our friend, Dr. Quincy A. Scott, whose elegant offices and laboratory are located at 278 Penn avenue. Progressive and enterprising, Dr. Scott has devoted many long years to his business; and has been among the first, if not the very first to take advantage of the discoveries in the scientific world pertaining to dentistry, and to introduce them into this city. At his well managed laboratory a large force of skilled artists find constant employment in the manufacture of the teeth which now enjoy almost a national reputation, from their beauty, their likeness to nature, their durability, and the facility with which they masticate. These teeth are made to order on short notice and in every case the utmost satisfaction is guaranteed. While such moderate prices prevail, and such perfection has been attained by Dr. Scott, we cannot see why anybody should go a single day with a toothless mouth, or what is worse, a mouth full of decayed teeth. Dr. Scott attends in the most skillful manner to the treatment and filling of the natural teeth at moderate prices. The Dr's. great specialty is the extraction of teeth without pain. In this he is pre-eminently successful. His anæsthetic is *absolutely safe*, and can be taken by people of all ages and conditions. Over fifty thousand have been relieved of their old teeth by Dr. Scott, while they were enjoying pleasant dreams, and we would advise any who are now suffering to visit Dr. Scott immediately, and assure them that he will extract their teeth without any pain whatever.

BURGLARIES.

About six o'clock on Monday morning a servant girl in the employ of Mr. Pollock residing at Marion station on the Connellsville Railroad discovered a burglar in the

WEEKLY DEATH RECORD.

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports a total of 59 deaths in this city for the week ending Saturday, November 28th. Of these 5 were colored, 10 were married, 45 were single, 1 widow, 2 widowers and 1 not stated. There were born in Pittsburgh, 31; other parts of United States, 16; Germany, 3; Ireland, 7; Wales, 1; not stated, 1.

The causes of death were as follows: Alcoholism, 1; accident by railroad, 1; Atelectasis, 1; Congestion of the brain, 1; Bronchitis, 1; Bronchitis, capillary, 3; Cancer, 1; Consumption, 9; Convulsions, 1; Chicken Pox, 1; Diphtheritis, 3; Debility, 3; Decention, morbid, 1; Diarrhea, 1; Erysipelas, 2; Typhoid Fever, 3; Remittent Fever, 5; Heart disease, 2; Hemorrhage of Bowels, 1; Homicide, 1; Meningitis, 1; Nephritis, 1; Premature Birth, 4; Purpura Hemorrhagica, 1; Pneumonitis, 5; Pericarditis, 1; Peritontis, 1; Puerperal Convulsions, 1; Syphilis, congenital, 1; Wound, 1. The ages were: Under 1 year 13; 1 to 2 years, 7; from 2 to 5 years, 4; from 5 to 10 years, 6; from 15 to 20 years, 6; from 20 to 30 years, 8; from 30 to 40 years, 2; from 40 to 50 years, 4; from 50 to 60 years, 1; from 60 to 70 years, 8.

ALLEGHENY.

The number of deaths reported by Health Officer Hoch as having occurred in Allegheny during last week, is 30. The causes are as follows: Typhoid Fever 8; Scarlet Fever, 5; Consumption, 6; Unknown, 2; and one each of the following: Dysentery, Puerperal Fever, Urenia, cyanosis Cardia, Old Age, General Debility, Wanmetic Gangrene, Intermittent Fever, and Enteritis. There were 28 white and 2 colored and an equal number of males and females. Among the number was eight children under five years of age.

CORONERS RECORD.

INQUESTS HELD IN NOVEMBER.

Coroner McCallin last month held nineteen inquest as follow:

Nov. 1.—Margaret Smith; suffocation at fire 224 Federal street Allegheny.

Nov. 2.—Joseph Stackley; death from apoplexy.

Nov. 4.— Wm. Freyvogle; hemorrhage of the lungs.

Nov. 6.—Joseph Weschlesky; death from scalding.

Nov. 7.—Samuel Smith; run over by a freight train on Pan Handle Road.

Nov. 11.—Adam Shafer, killed by a fall of a bank of clay in Allegheny.

Nov. 13.—Edward Kelly; smothered in bed, Twenty-ninth ward.

Nov. 17.—John Jones; fell from a house at Port Perry.

Nov. 16.—John Brooks; run over by a train on Ft. Wayne Road, Sixth ward, Allegheny.

Nov. 16.—Thos. Reddick; intemperance and exposure.

Nov. 18.—Frank Glatz; fell down stairs in the Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

Nov. 18.—Albert H. Richey; natural causes.

Nov. 18.- Unknown colored man; run over on Connellsville road, Fourteenth ward Pittsburgh.

Nov. 16.—A. McKay: killed by falling of slate, at Chartiers borough.

Nov. 25.—Unknown man: killed by a fall while under the influence of liquor.

Nov. 26.—Thos. Dolan; killed by being struck by a stone thrown by Edward Carr.

Nov. 29 —James Hauley; fell over an embankment in Ross township.

REGISTER'S REPORT.

WILLS PROBATED AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED LAST MONTH.

The following business was transacted in the office of County Register Gray during November:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedents.	Executors.
Mary E. Davis	
Wm. H. Forsyth	Henry Forsyth.
Ann Huston	James P. Knox.
Magdalena Forshick	Fred. Bickert, Jr.
Ann Saville	Thos. Reilly.
Jonathan Grubbs	Ada May Grubbs.
Jacob Shaefer	George Junker.
Michael Krapp	Henry Spilker.
Sophia Ahlers	Gottlieb Spilker.
John V. Reed	Frederick Ewert.
John Brooks	Cath. O. Reed.
Andrew Burr	Geo M Brooks. Ann Burr and Peter Barr.
John Caldwell	Betsy Caldwell.
Catharine M. Agnew	Robert Agnew.
Mary Smith	Geo. S. Robb.
Henry Lambert	Catherine Lambert and A. M. Brown.
John McVicker	Wm. Lalley.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedents.	Administrators.	Bond.
Rosanna Ridley	Rev. P. Hughes	$ 5,000
Patrick Shanley	Robt. or Wm. Shanley	5,000
John Geo. Raum	Magdalena Raum	2,200
Sarah Gleason	Bridget Brandy	150
Mary Jane Pearce	Wm. Pearce	300
Wm. C. Noble	Geo. Noble	3,000
Louisa Noble	Geo. Noble	10,000
Bridget Parker	Michael Parker	2,000
Nancy E. Kane	Robert L. Kane	1,000
John C. Bowley	Catharine Bowley	7,000
Ignatz Saur	John Sell	600
Mary Noble	Magnus Fleming	200
George Froelich	Michael Shaffer	200
Mary Kelley	J. B. Williams	600
Andrew McClung	Wm. McClung	2,000
Henry Lehman	F. G. Kochan	600
Wm B. McNickle	A. Pillow	1,000
Wilhelmina Bancroft	John P. Bancroft	600
Henry McSwiggen	Mary McSwiggen	200
Philip Hoffman	Pauline Hoffman	200
Casper Emmert	Elizabeth Emmert	1,000
Thomas A. Parker	Kate Parker	1,000
Hugh Cain	Rosanna Cain	4,000
Ambrose H. Fowler	J. H. Fowler	4,000
Henry Kress	Leopold Kress	1,000
Catharine Gucker	Frederick Gucker	1,000

SUICIDE BY HANGING.

A MAN FOUND SWINGING IN A WOOD.

Between twelve and one o'clock Wednesday afternoon two young men, named Charles Murray and George Gowe, while hunting in a wood in Ross township, about three-quarters of a mile from Bellevue, came across the lifeless body of a man suspended from a large oak tree. The hunters immediately sent notice to Coroner McCallin, who repaired to the place and held an inquest in the afternoon. The Coroner found the body hanging to the limb, and upon searching the suicide's clothing found a silver watch, a pocket-book containing $26.66 in United States currency, a letter written in the French language and dated Havre, June 9th, 1874, and a paper showing the deceased to have been a citizen of Grandfontaine, Lower Alsace, and that his name was Joseph Romary. A number of other articles were also found on his person, among which was a scrap of paper bearing the address Paris Hotel, No. 465 Liberty street. The watch was still running when the Coroner examined the body. Near the tree from which he was hanging was a stump upon which the man stood while adjusting the noose that was to swing him into eternity. The jury were not positive that the name upon the papers was correct and returned a verdict that an unknown man came to his death by hanging himself. The body was brought to Williams' undertaking establishment, on Fifth avenue extension. The deceased was a man about thirty-five years of age.

A FATAL FALL.

A MAN BREAKS HIS NECK BY FALLING OFF A WAGON.

About half past five o'clock Wednesday a man named William Jamison, a driver in the employ of C. T. Place, was driving a tar wagon across the Forty-third street bridge, and by some means he fell off the wagon striking the floor with his head, breaking his neck and left arm. The wagon wheels also passed over his left leg, breaking it near the ankle. Two men named Samuel Conlen and O. H. Thompson who were driving a wagon a short distance behind Jamison's team saw him fall, and immediately came to his aid, but the unfortunate man lived but a few moments. Coroner McCallin was notified and last evening held an inquest on the body of Jamison, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered. The deceased was an Irishman by birth, was forty-five years of age, was a widower and leaves three children to mourn his death. He lived on Hoerr's Island.

FINANCE AND TRADE

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	112¾
U. S. Sixes, 1867	110¾
U. S Sixes, 1881 (coupons)	120¾
Five-Twenties, 1862	112¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	114¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	116¾
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	118¾
Five-Twenties, 1867	118¾
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	116
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	119¾
Ten Forties	1 3¾
Ten Forties (coupons)	116¾
Currency Sixes	116¾
New Five Per Cents	113

STOCKS.

Western Union	81½
Adams Express	114¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	83½
American Express	45½
United States Express	65
Pacific Mail	44¼
New York Central	101½
Erie	28¾
Harlem	130¾
Michigan Central	78½
Michigan Southern	80¾
Union Pacific	36
Illinois Central	106¾
Canada Central	61¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	88
Northwestern	46¾
Northwestern preferred	61¾
Northwestern common	45¾
Rock Island	102¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul	39¾
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	50¾
Toledo and Wabash	31¾
Fort Wayne	98
Chicago and Alton	101
Ohio and Mississippi	32½
C. C. and I. C.	10¾

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, December 2—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	120½
Five-Twenties, 1862	112¾
Five-Twenties, 1864	114¾
Five-Twenties, 1865	116¾
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	118¾
Five-Twenties, 1867	120¾
Five-Twenties, 1868	119¾
New Fives	114
Ten-Forties	113¾
Currency Sixes	116¾

STATE BONDS.

Bankers bill	48¾
Missouri	90
Tennessee, old	75
Tennessee, new	75
Virginia, new	57½
Virginia, old	57½
North Carolina, old	24¾
North Carolina, new	12¾

STOCKS.

Canton	60½
Western Union Telegraph	81½
Quick Silver	34¾
Adams Express	115
Wells, Fargo	83½
American Express	45½
United States Express	65
Pacific Mail	44¼
New York Central	101½
Erie	28
Erie preferred	49
Harlem	130
Harlem preferred	125
Michigan Central	77
Michigan Southern	80¾
Illinois Central, Chicago	106¾
Northwestern common	46¾
Northwestern preferred	61¾
Rock Island	102¾
Pittsburgh	88
Fort Wayne	98
Chicago and Alton	101¾
Chicago and Alton preferred	120
Ohio and Mississippi	32½
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	93
Burlington and Quincy	104
Lake Shore	93¾
Panama	130
Illinois Central	97
Union Pacific	36¾
Central Pacific	98¾
Union	98¾
Hartford and Erie	10¾
Delaware & Lackawana	108¾

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, December 3, 1874.

REMARKS—The weather continues moderate but not out of season. Trade in all the various departments was, with few exceptions dull, prices being very irregular and uncertain. Our rivers are in fine navigable order for the largest class of boats, and trade on the landing was brisk. The receipts by the river are coming forward freely—one boat we noticed had an item of 738 barels of apples and a large amount of other kinds of produce. The coal packets that went out on the late rise will be due the last of the week and if there is sufficient water they will return with another load. Flour—We have to report a very firm market and a good demand, with the advantage on the side of holders; although no advance has yet been adopted the tendency is in that direction. The bacon market was very firm with an active demand; stocks have been very much reduced and will soon require replenishing. Butter—For choice roll the market was active with a good demand; medium grades were dull and neglected, having no fixed value.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	1,264	Apples, bbls	534
Potatoes, bush	—	Butter, pkgs	24
Oats, sks	1,557	Hay, bales	453
Wheat, sks	510	Corn, sks	510
Rye, sks	510	Bacon, pcs	1,329
Cheese, bxs	190	Barley, sks	6,98

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

ASHES—As before noted the market for some time has been a quiet one, being entirely devoid of animation; as prices are without quotable change, we omit them.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply was fully up with the demand; the demand will no doubt be active so long as choice roll butter commands the present prices; we note sales in a jobbing way at 60@65c per gallon.

APPLES—The receipts are largely increasing; we can report sales in a jobbing way at $1 50, 2@2 50 per barrel. The receipts by the river alone were over 730 barrels; prices will scarcely be any lower.

ALE—The market could not be called a very active one; brewers complain of hard times; the card rates are: X ale $9; XX ale $10; porter $10: India ale $11; half barrels in proportion; bass English ale in ample supply; prices are as unchanged, we omit them.

BEANS—The supply was fully up with the demand; sales were made at various prices, ranging from $1 90, 2@2 25 per barrel.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The receipts are coming in pretty freely, prices are weak; round lots would not bring over 3½c per lb.

BEESWAX—The market is well supplied; so far as prices are concerned we have no change to note; we quote at 30@33c per lb. as per quality.

BAGGING—The trade was moderately active; we can report sales of Penn mill two bush. 35c; two half do 40c; three do 48c each.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—The card rates are: ¼-lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½-lb do $3; 1-lb do $5 50; 5-lb do $26 00; 10-lb boxes 40c per pound.

BROOM CORN—As noted in our last, the market has been an active one with a good demand; the present rates are: choice hurl 10½c; good green brush 9@9½c; fair 8¾@9c. good red tipped 8¼@8½c; common 7@7¼c per pound.

BUTTER—The market was a firm one with an active demand for choice roll; that however has been the situation for some time; fresh roll sold at 30@33c, the latter for something very nice; we quote common and medium grades at various prices.

CHEESE—The receipts are increasing and the market is well supplied; we quote Ohio factory at 16@16½c; New York Goshen 17@17½c; Ohio sweitzer 18@19c per pound.

CRANBERRIES—Are in good supply with sales at $10@14 per barrel.

CHESTNUTS—The season is drawing to a close; we quote nominally at $2@2 25 per bushel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We note regular sales at $7 50@7 75 per case.

COKE—Very dull with sales at $2 50@2 75 per ton.

CEMENT—Market well supplied; prices r unchanged.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of apples at 4½@6c; peaches 8@9c per pound.

EGGS—Under large receipts the market is dull at 27@28c.

FLOUR—Dealers report trade active in a jobbing way; holders are firm in sympathy with wheat; the rates are: choice brands of white winter wheat $6@6 25; Wisconsin $5 75; Minnesota $6@6 25; red winter wheat flour $5 75@6 00; rye flour $5 50; corn meal $3 40@3 60; Graham flour $6 50; oat meal $7 25@7 75 per bbl.

FISH—Dealers report a good trade deat the following: No. 1 extra mess mackerel per barrel $25; No. 1 mess do $23; extra No. 1 shore $20; extra No. 1 bay $15; No. 1 bay $14; extra No. 2 $14; No. 2 bay $12; new No. 3 $11; Georges cod fish medium per 100, $6 00; large do per 100, $6 50; boneless cod fish per lb 8c; white fish per half bbl $3 50; lake herring do $4 35; Labrador herring per bbl $8 75@9; round do $6 75@7 00.

GROCERIES—The demand for some days past has been very slack, the market evidently giving signs of weakness; the nominal rates are:

Green Coffees—Fancy 24½c; choice 23½c; prime 22c; good 20c; Java 33c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 26c; Rio in bulk, 25½c. Java 37c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 10¾c; Stand B 10¼c; Standard extra C 10¾c; Standard h rds 11c; Franklin extra C 9¼c; American extra C 9¼c; New Orleans 9½@10c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8½c; Patna 7½@8c; Rangcon 7¼c.

Spices—Allspice 17½@18½c per lb; Cassia 40@45c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; cloves 55c per lb; pepper 27@28c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 80c; prime 75c; good 70c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar drips 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

Raisins—Layers $3 40 per box; valentia 11½c per lb; currants 7½c per lb; prunes 13@13½c per lb.

Starch—Common 5¼c; silver gloss 9¾c; corn 10¾c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10 lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb papers.

Candles—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine 15c.

Soaps—Babbit's Best 10c; Babbit's New York City 10c; Russian 8c; Shat I. O. V. $5 75; Persian $3 75; Colgate's Palm, ½s and ¼s, $4 75; Colgate's Assistant Toilet $4 50; Colgate's C. C. C. $1 75; Erbra Wax 7c; Olive 6c; S. E. & Co.'s Sup. Wax 5c; Woman's Friend 5½c; Scrubbing 4c; Park Co.'s Toilet, per box, 3 dozen, $1 75; Park Co.'s Glycerine, per box, 3 dozen, $1 75; Park Co.'s Honey $1 75; Cashmere Boquet, per grs, $36.

GRAIN—The market was decidedly an active one; the sales on 'Change have been steadily increasing; we heard of a single sale of 17 cars of corn on the track to one purchaser; the rates and sales were: Wheat—Choice Kentucky and Illinois white $1 2⅝@1 38; extra Michigan $1 20@1 25; Ohio do $1 20@1 23 per bushel; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 15@1 18. Corn very active; prices tending upward; we quote shelled at 79@80c for high mixed; 77@78c for low mixed; ear 75@78c for prime yellow. Oats are held altogether above the market; we quote prime white at 66¼@67½c; mixed 63@64c for dark. Rye—The market was inactive; we quote nominal at $1@1 05. Barley steady but not very active; prices are unchanged.

HAY—The demand was fair and sales were regular; we quote baled on the track at $18, 22@24 per ton.

ONIONS—Are in fair supply; we can report sales at $3@4 per bbl.

POTATOES—The demand was active and sales were larger; sales of choice peachblows were made at 90@95c per bushel; mixed lots at various prices.

POULTRY—Wheat firm; the market was dull; sales of live chickens at 40@50c per pair; dressed 12@13c per lb; turkeys 14@15c; ducks 13@14c per lb.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—Dealers report a very firm market, with a good trade demand; the rates are: Hams 13@13½c; shoulders 10@11c; breakfast bacon 14c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues $7@7 50 per dozen; rib sides 13½c; clear do 14c; clear 14½c, mess pork $21 50 per bbl. Lard—tierces 14½c; half barrels 15c; buckeus 15½c; in 3 lb caddies 16½c; in 5 lb do 16½c; in 3 lb pails 17c; in 5 lb do 16¾c; in 6 lb do 16½c per lb. Ham sausage 10c per lb.

TALLOW—Scarce; country at 7@7½c; city 8@8½c.

SEEDS—Dull and nothing doing; prices nominal.

PIT BURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1874.

CATTLE.

The number of cars of cattle on the market this week was 75 cars more than last week, the increase being in common and medium cattle; prime fat cattle were in demand, as the run of this class of stock was light; buyers bought rapidly as they were all anxious to get home, and the stock on hand was pretty well cleaned out. Prices ruled about the same as last week and from the present outlook we think that there will be a good market next week.

The following are the rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Prime 1,600 lbs	$7 00@7 25
Choice 1,400 lbs	6 25@6 50
Choice 1,300 lbs	6 00@6 25
Choice 1,200 lbs	5 50@5 75
Choice 1,100 lbs	4 87@5 37
Choice 1,000 lbs	4 25@4 50
Texans	2 25@3 00
Bulls	3 00@4 00

HOGS.

The run of hogs was heavier than last week and the market has been rather unsteady, top hogs going down on last Saturday to 7¼c and recovering by Monday part of the decline, and by Wednesday the price had got to 7½c. The weather has been colder and this should have the effect of keeping the market steady. The demand in the eastern cities does not appear to be as large as usual as buyers are only taking small lots at a time. We would advise shippers to be careful in buying old stags and sows, and this kind are always picked out and sold at a low price.

The following are our quotations:

PRICES.

Best Philadelphia	$7 25@7 50
Mixed lots	6 80@6 90
Best Yorkers	6 50@6 75
Stags and old sows	5 00

SHEEP.

There was a fair run of sheep this week and prices were about the same as last week.

The rates for the various kinds were as follows:

PRICES.

Good 100 lbs fine wool	$5 00@5 25
Fair 80 to 90 lbs fine wool	4 00@4 50
Common 70 to 80 lbs fine wool	3 25@3 50

At present there are about 50 cars of stock on the sidling which cannot be unloaded. Some of them have been at the yards since early this morning and there is a prospect of the most of them remaining on the cars all night. This is a state of affairs that should not be permitted by the Yard Company, as by a little good management the most of the stock could have been unloaded and yarded away.

ALLEGHENY LIVESTOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Dec. 3, 1874.

CATTLE.

There was a falling off in the offerings as compared with last week, but still the supply exceeded the demand; the result was naturally a dull market, and at the close of the market a number of lots were left over, failing to obtain a purchaser. There was no mistaking the drift of the market; it was a dull and very unsatifactory one; a few choice lots commanded last week's prices, but the majority of the sales were made at a decline. The entire offerings were some 875 head, being a mixture of Chicago, Indiana, Ohio and the adjoining counties of this State; as usual the largest proportion consisted of common and medium grades; most of them that were left over would be driven to the Central Yards.

The following are the rates that were current:

PRICES.

Extra butchers', fine and smooth	$7 00@7 25
Prime do do do	6 50@6 75
Medium to good do do	5 50@6 25
Fair	4 50@5 00
Common mixed lots	3 00@4 00
Bulls	2 50@3 50
Texans	2 50@3 25

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply on the market was a large one, being in excess of the demand; buyers were indifferent about taking hold; in fact taken as a whole the sales were the lightest we have recorded at this market for some time: from this it will be perceived that the market was a very unsatisfactory one; the entire offerings may be set down at about 850 head.

The range of prices were as follows;

Prime to extra, per cwt	$5 25@5 50
Medium to good do	4 50@5 00
Common stock	4 00
Inferior lots, per head	1 50@2 00

LAMBS—The offerings were light; sales were reported at $2 50@5 00 per head or about 4½@6c per lb as per quality.

HOGS.

The market was active and buyers were numerous and more inclined to invest; sales were made in a retail way at 6½@7c per lb gross being the range of prices; from present appearances pork meat will be an expensive article during the coming season.

VEAL CALVES.

There is a continued steady demand for good veals, and all of this kind find ready sale, and that, too, at full prices, say 6½@7c; common calves, however, are not much sought after; and go slow at 5@5½c.

FRESH COWS.

Were in fair supply to-day, but the most of them, as usual, were common in point of quality; good milkers sell readily at full prices, say $50@60, and anything extra quotable at $60@70; common and medium, and of these the supply consisted largely, $25@35.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, December 3, 1874.

REMARKS—There was a stronger feeling in crude oil yesterday and an advance of 2½c was established; sales were made at the advance and buyers seemed inclined to hold off. Refined was dull and drooping, but not perhaps quotably lower.

CRUDE.

We quote United at wells at 56¼@57½c; immediate shipments at river 77½@80c; Karns at wells quoted at 50; sales of 9,200 barrels sare reported from Parker's at quotations.

REFINED.

There is a dull market and prices are slow for refined; New York delivery is a shade off; quotations for spot are nominally unchanged at 8¾@8¾c for standard white on the cars.

NEW YORK.

Refined spot is quoted at 10¾@10¾c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined spot is quoted at 10¾c; December 11c.

OIL BARRELS

The market is unchanged at $1 40 for city make and $1 30 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, December 2.—The Courier says: Prices remain firm, showing a slight advance in the river district, for United 56¼c was asked at the close and 55c bid.

Sales were reported at

UPPER ROAD.

1,000 bbls spot	81¼c
1,400 bbls spot	80 c

OIL CITY.

1,000 bbls spot	82½c
1,000 bbls spot	80 c

PARKER'S.

5,000 bbls United Pipe at wells	55 c
2,000 bbls do do do	56¼c
2,200 bbls Karns' Pipe at wells	50 c

NEW YORK, December 2.—Closing of the 1st.—Petroleum—There is a slow business from all parts with prices a trifle easier; of crude in bulk a sale of 1,000 bbls was made at 5 5-16c; refined is quoted 10¾@10¾c; cases 16½@16¾c for shipment; naphtha 10¼c. Philadelphia delivery dull and nominal; refined quoted at 10¾@10¾c.

OIL CITY, December 2.—The market was quiet; nominally at 78¾@80c.

ROUSEVILLE, December 2.—Market quiet and firm; held at 75c.

TITUSVILLE, December 2.—Market steady and firm at 80c.

TIDIOUTE, December 2.—Market firm at 47½c at wells.

PARKER'S LANDING, December 2.—Market quiet; nominally at 55@57½c for United at wells and 77½@80c for immediate shipment.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, December 2.—Market quiet; held at 70c.

PHILADELPHIA, December 2.—Market steady; S. W. 10¾c; crude 4¾c; cases 16c; sales none; futures; December at 11c.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, December 2.—Money after loaning as high as 5 per cent. became easier at the close, and rates dropped to 2½@3 per cent. for call loans. Foreign exchange closed dull at 484¾@485 for prime bankers sixty days sterling, and 489¾@490 for demand. Mercantile paper choice short date sells at 5½@6 per cent., and for four months at 7@8. The next grade of paper is 8@10, and miscellaneous taken entirely by private buyers at 10 to 15 per cent.

Gold was active and fluctuated between 111⅞@111¾, closing at 112⅛ bid. Borrowing rates ranged from 1-32 and carrying 1 per cent. Customs receipts $177,000. Clearings $75,000,000. Treasury disbursements $869,000. Specie shipments $561,000 in gold coin. Governments dull and steady. State bonds quiet and steady.

The stock market was irregular at the commencement of business, the majority of stocks being ¼@¼ above the closing quotations of yesterday, Northwest, New York Central, Pacific Mail and Union Pacific being exceptionally weak and declined ¼@¾ per cent. Later on, the raid by the bears, assisted by tight money, a general decline of ¼@¼ occurred, Northwest, St. Paul and Ohios being points of attack. Toward the close there was a marked recovery and a steadier tone in sympathy with easier money. The market closed active and weak. Transactions included 10,500 shares of Western Union, 20,000 Union Pacific, 11,000 Wabash, 15,000 Pacific Mail, 6,000 Ohios, 14,000 St. Paul, 17,000 Lake Shore, 15,000 Erie, 20,000 Rock Island and 32,000 Northwest common.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, 5 P. M., December 2.—Consols for money 92½@92⅝; account 92@92⅛; U. S. bonds—5-20s, '65, 106¼; do '67, 113¼; 10-40s, 104¼; new 5s, 103; New York Central 94; Erie 24½; preferred 39.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £12,000.

Petroleum—Refined 8½d. Linseed Oil 24s 6d. Spirits Turpentine 25s.

FRANKFORT, December 2.—5-20s, '62 97¾.

PARIS, December 2.—Rentes 62 francs 52½ centimes.

LIVERPOOL, December 2.—Cotton flat; middling upland 7⅝d; Orleans 8¼d; sales of 14,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export and 7,700 bales American. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 39s@39s 3d. Lard 68s 6d. Bacon—Long clear middles 54s; sugar cured hams 50s; shoulders 82s. Petroleum—Refined 8¼d @9¾d. Rosin—Common 5@9d. Linseed Oil 26s. Turpentine—Spirits 35s.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, December 2.—Cotton quiet at 14¾@15c; futures closed steady; sales 36,700 bales; December 14 21-32 @14 11-16c; January 14 15-16@14 31-32c; February 15 9-32@15 5-16c; March 15 21-32c; April 15 5-16@15 31-32c; May 16¼c; June 16¾c; July 16¾c Flour steady; receipts 8,000 barrels: superfine western and state $4 10@4 90; common to good $4 90@5 10; good to choice $5 15@5 75; white wheat extra $5 75@6 25; extra Ohio $4 60@6 70; St. Louis $5 00@8 00. Corn meal heavy at $4 10@4 65. Rye flour steady at $5 05@5 75. Wheat dull and lower for spring; receipts 24,000 bushels; No. 1 spring $1 17@1 24; No 2 spring old $1 14@1 16; No. 3 do $1 03@1 07; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota $1 25@1 30. Rye quiet at 94@97c. Barley dull at $1 50. Malt heavy. Corn quiet and firm; receipts 8,000 bushels; old mixed western in store 92½c; do afloat 94c. Oats in fair demand; receipts 11,000 bushels; mixed western in store 67@68c; white 68@71c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee steady at 16¾@19¾c. Sugar active at 8¾@8¾c. Molasses steady at 60@64c. Rice quiet. Petroleum—refined declining to 10¾c; crude firmer at 5¾c. Turpentine steady at 34¾@35c. Rosin easier at $2 25@2 30. Eggs quiet at 28@30c. Pork unsettled; old mess $21. Beef and cutmeats quiet; middles unsettled at 11@11¼c. Lard closed steady and a shade easier; prime steam 14¾c. Butter heavy; western 20@38c. Cheese quiet 12½@13¾c. Whisky more active at $1 02.

DRY GOODS.

Business, although light, was fairly satisfactory for the season with both commission houses and jobbers. Cotton goods in steady demand at generally unchanged prices. Brown sheetings and cotton flannels in good demand. Prints and printed shirtings continue fairly active. Fancy cassimeres, worsted coatings, beavers and jeans moving steadily. Fancy hosiery in good request. Black cashmeres active and scarce in low and medium grades.

WOOL.

BOSTON, December 2.—Quite an active demand sprung up for fine and desirable lots of fleece wool. Transactions of the week promise to be quite large. Manufacturers are evidently short of stock. They are compelled to purchase from week to week or stop, and holders feel that all the wool they have on hand will be wanted. Sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces have been to some extent made at 52½@56c, including choice lots of XX and light No. 1 fleeces at 55@56c. Michigan fleeces range at 49@51c; fine and western fleeces continue in demand at 55@62½c; desirable lots now are quiet. Pulled wools continue to arrive quite freely and is in moderate demand, being held at 35@55c for common and choice, the latter price being for best eastern superfine

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, December 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 spring 93¼@93¾c; No 2 90¾@91c cash; 92¼c seller January; No 3 82c; rejected 80c. Corn—demand fair and market firm; No 2 72½c; spot 72¼c; seller year 72c; seller May rejected; old 65c; new 62@63c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2 52¼c cash or seller year; white 53¾@54c. Rye—demand fair and market firm at 95@95½c. Barley—demand active and prices advanced; No 2 $1 25@1 26 cash. Dressed hogs dull and lower at $7 75. Pork dull and lower, closing steadier at $19 75@19 80 cash; $20 45@20 50 seller February. Lard dull for spot at $13 10; firm for future at $13 50@13 55 seller February. Bulkmeats dull; partly cured shoulders 6¾@6¾c; short rib middles 9½@9¾c; short clear 9¾@9¾c; all packed ¼c higher. Whisky steady at 97c. On call of board in the afternoon, wheat closed at 91c seller December, 92¼c seller January. Corn firm at 72¾c seller year. Oats 53¼c cash. Pork dull at $20 55 seller year. Lard—sales 2,000 tierces seller February at $13 55.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, December 2.—Cotton dull 14c. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat—demand fair and prices advanced; red $1 08@1 12. Corn firm at 70@71c. Rye firm at $1 08. Barley active at $1 30@1 35. Linseed oil firm. Eggs steady at 27c; choice 30@32c. Cheese firm. Pork dull and nominal at $20 50 spot. Lard—demand active and prices advanced; steam 13¾@18¼c; kettle jobbing 14@14½c. Bulkmeats dull at 7¼, 7¾, 10, 10¼@10½c. Bacon scarce with only a jobbing trade. Greenmeats easier; shoulders 6¾c; sides 9½@9¾c; hams 10¾@11c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 98c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, December 2.—Cotton dull and nothing doing. Flour better; superfine $4 10@4 25. Wheat dull at $1 07@1 13. Corn quiet at 66@67c. Oats higher at 53½@56c. Barley firm at $1 20@1 35. Rye better at $1@1 03. Whisky quiet at $1. Pork dull at $20. Green meats and packed nothing done. Lard lower at 13c. Hogs held firmly; common 6¾@7c, good to choice 7¼@7¾c. Cattle offering mostly poor; choice to extra steers, natives 5¼@6c; common to choice cows 1¾@3½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, December 2.—Flour steady; Maryland and Ohio firm at $5 50@6 25; high grades $6 50@7 50. Wheat firm red $1 20@1 25; amber $1 25@1 28. Rye 98c. Corn in good demand; old yellow 85c. Oats active; white 66c. Provisions firm. Pork $22@22 75. Whisky $1 02. Petroleum steady; refined 10¾c; crude, barrels, 8¼c; bulk 5@5¼c. Cloverseed 9@9¾c Butter firm; western prime 35@36c; Cheese steady; fine western 15¾@16¼c. Eggs firm at 32@33c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, December 2.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet; amber 20@30c; No. 1 red $1 26@1 27; No. 1 do $1 26. Corn strong; new western mixed 85c; do steamer 82c. Oats firmer; mixed western 62@63c; white 64@65c. Rye quiet at $1@1 05. Hay, provisions, petroleum and butter unchanged. Coffee quiet at 17½c. Whisky firmer and scarce at 93c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, December 2.—Wheat in light demand; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 20@1 22. Corn unchanged; new low mixed and high 92c. Barley quiet; Canada barley offered at $1 49.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, December 2. — Cotton easier at 14½c. Flour and grain unchanged. Pork dull at $21. Bacon—s. c. hams 12@13c; bulk meats dull at 7¼, 10¼, 10¾c in 10 days salt; lard 14½@15¼c. Whisky 98c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, December 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No 1 white Michigan $1 11½; amber $1 08; No 1 red $1 10. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 69c cash and seller December; low mixed 68@68½c; white 70½c; damaged 59½c. Oats dull and nominal; Michigan 54½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, December 2.—Flour dull. Wheat—demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwa